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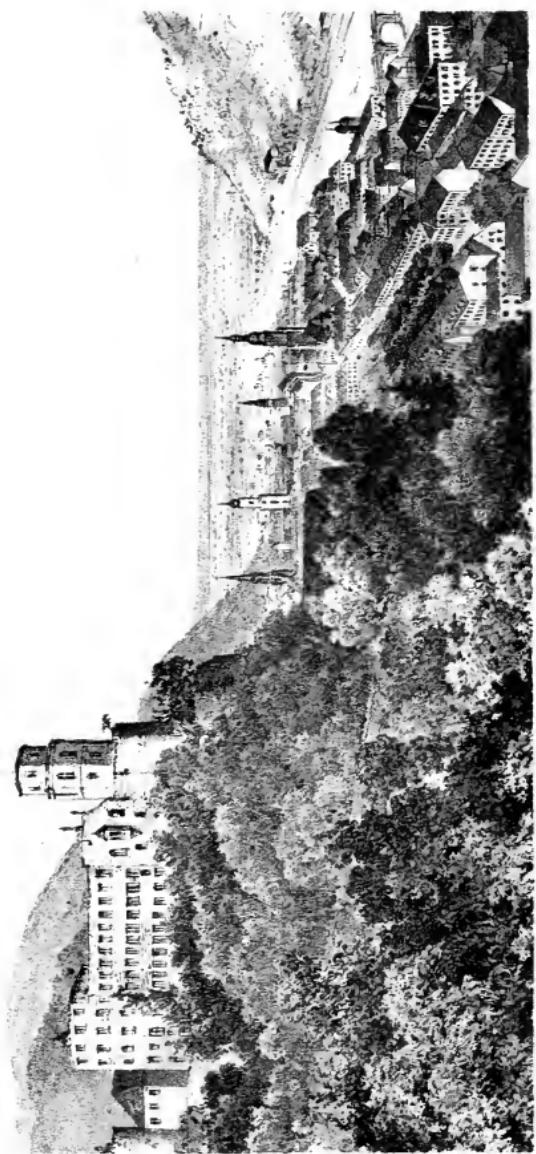
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A GUIDE

to

HEIDELBERG

and

ITS ENVIRONS.

With 12 views and 2 Plans of the town and the environs.

Heidelberg.

Ernst Mohr.

1871.

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Introduction.

Heidelberg, although according to size and the number of its inhabitants, a place of only middle rank among German towns, enjoys nevertheless, a celebrity far exceeding that of many places greater in extent and population.

This is mainly owing to its position, so rich in natural beauties of the most diversified character, and such as are but rarely found united in the same spot. In close proximity to the town, are charming valleys containing meadows traversed by clear running streams and bordered by dense woods; lofty hills crowned with forests intersected by shady paths and whose summits and slopes afford the most magnificent prospects; a fertile and highly-cultivated plain crossed by numerous highroads, planted on each side with shady fruit-trees; and lastly the Neckar winding through the valley and affording scenery which partakes alternately of the soft, the sublime and the beautiful, until, issuing here from the valley in a broad stream, it flows away across the plain and finally joins the Rhine at a short distance below.

Not less remarkable is Heidelberg on account of its history. The powerful race of the Counts Palatine and of the Electors of the Rhine had their residence here throughout six centuries, continuing to exercise considerable influence both by their counsel and action, upon every great and important event by which the times in which they lived were characterized.

Everywhere do the memorials of the past address the traveller who wanders about the outskirts of Heidelberg — the stately castle, which even in ruins proclaims the ancient splendour of the imperial and electoral residence; ruined convents together with Roman remains lying hidden at the summit of some lofty hill — the mutilated strongholds of ancient knights, Roman roads stretching over hill and dale, all plainly indicating that from the earliest times, men of enterprise and in the enjoyment of wealth and power, had fixed upon this spot for their abode.

The object of this little work is to serve as a guide to the finest and most interesting spots in the vicinity, and to relate in a brief sketch the historical memorabilia of the town and its surroundings. Those who wish to go more thoroughly into the subject should consult the following works, which are worthy of mention as being excellently written and at the same time as offering a strictly veracious delineation of a highly interesting subject: they may all be obtained in Heidelberg at the booksellers' whose names are appended below.

- »History of the Palatinate of the Rhine« with Reference to its Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary Relations, by Dr. L. Häusser. (2 vols.) J. G. B. Mohr.
- »Heidelberg; its Castle, and its Counts Palatine«, an Historical Poem, by Dr. Emil Otto (J. H. Geiger).
- »The Stranger's Guide to Heidelberg and its Environs«, by K. C. von Leonhard. (Julius Groos.)
- »The Stranger's Guide through the Ruins of Heidelberg Castle«, by Prof. Dr. A. Leger. (Fifth Edition. Pub. by R. von Graimberg.)

The publisher of the last-mentioned work: von Graimberg, a French gentleman, many years resident in Heidelberg, has without doubt rendered a material service and one which is here universally acknowledged, having been

one of the first, who by his drawings (since published in copper-plate) drew attention to the beauty of the Castle, and contributed essentially to its becoming known to strangers. The large upper portion of the Castle Church has been placed by the Grand ducal government at the disposal of Mr. von Graimberg, for the exhibition of his collection; daily on view.

During the last ten years, much has been done towards beautifying the town and suburbs of Heidelberg, both by the construction of new roads, as well as by rendering the numerous beautiful points easier of access. These improvements have partly been carried out by the town council, partly by private individuals, and some of the inhabitants have formed themselves into a society called the *Schlossverein*, which has for its object the preservation of the Castle, and the further improving and adorning of the town and its environs. The members contribute regularly towards the laying out of public gardens, walks, etc. in conformity with the aim of the society. We should like to see all those inhabitants who possess the means take an interest in the undertaking, and by supporting the society, promote a scheme, in the benefits of which, all alike partake.

Position, General Details of Locality, &c.

Heidelberg is situated in $49^{\circ} 24'$ N. lat. and $8^{\circ} 58'$ E. long. at a height of 294 feet above the sea-level. It lies just at the opening of the Neckar valley, which commences at Heilbronn, some 36 miles higher up the river. The town measures 2760 paces in length, reckoning from the Karlsthor to the Mannheimer Thorplatz, and has 38 streets and alleys. According to the census of 1861, the number of inhabitants was 16,288, of whom 9725 were Protestants, 6130 Catholics, and 386 Jews. Owing to its position on the left bank of the Neckar, bounded on the right by that river, and on the left by the Kaiserstuhl and Geisberg; hemmed in between river and mountain, the length of the town is greatly disproportionate to its breadth, extending from the upper or Karlsthor on the east, and gradually widening till it attains its greatest breadth at the Ludwigs Platz, near the centre. It then continues along the foot of the Geisberg to the end of the valley, and thence with its handsome railway-station, spacious factory buildings, and private houses, into the fertile smiling plain beyond. Owing to the rapid current of the Neckar, the position of the town at the opening of the valley, and the frequent prevalence of a fresh easterly wind, there is a constant current of pure air, which does much to prevent the formation and accumulation of noxious vapours, or miasma. Epidemic diseases are in consequence exceedingly rare, and when from some unavoidable cause they do break out, they are generally modified in intensity, and quickly pass away. For the same reason, the position of the town often exposes it to sudden changes of temperature, so that one runs great risk of taking a chill, if tempted by the heat of a summer's day, also to pass the evening in the open air when but lightly clad. Numerous springs, which

have their source in the neighbouring hills furnish the town with an abundant supply of excellent water; rain and river water being only used for bathing or washing. The Neckar, which has a rapid and winding course, hemmed in between rocky banks, averages from 4 to 8 feet in depth. There is good fishing; eel, barbel, jack, carp, etc. The hills about Heidelberg are of granite and sandstone formation: the town itself partly resting on diluvial deposits, sand and gravel beds. On the lower part of the hills, the vine thrives, higher up are well-kept woods, also many chestnut plantations. In the country about H. agriculture is in a very flourishing state: much tobacco is raised, and the cultivation of the vine and fruit is carried on to a considerable extent. The best vineyards are on the southern slope of the Gaisberg, and on the Heilgenberg, opposite the bridge.

History of the Town.

We may suppose that the advantageous position of the town, just at the opening of the valley had already in pre-historic times attracted colonists hither. Branches of the ancient Celts, an Asiatic tribe, had under their leader Sigevesus penetrated from Northern Italy into the countries bordering the Rhine, where they gradually settled. These were, however, partly expelled, partly subjugated by the invading Germanic tribes: among the latter, that of the Nemeter is said to have occupied the country about the Rhine and Neckar (B. C. 50).

After the victories of their generals Drusus and Tiberius, the Romans spread themselves over the countries near the Rhine, building castles for the protection of their frontier. The task of defending these was entrusted to the Gauls, who were allowed to till the land, on payment of tithes. It was during the period of Roman colonization (100—400 A. D.) that agriculture and the arts received their first impulse here. The mountains lying towards the great plain of the Rhine were crowned by castles: fortified towns were built, temples and baths erected, numerous remains of which have been dug up at Ladenburg, Schriesheim and Neunheim and on the so-called Heiligenberg (Holy Mountain), and even in the present day, it is

not unusual for the peasant, in cultivating his field, to turn up ancient Roman coins etc. A military road extended along the Bergstrasse, and where the Neckar issues from the valley, Roman castles once stood. At the beginning of the third century the Romans were compelled to retire before the advancing Alemanni, till the supremacy of the latter was terminated by the victory gained by the Franks under their king Chlodwig, at Zülpich, A. D. 493.

The Franks, mingled with the remnants of the Roman, Gallic, and Alemannic populations became the inhabitants of the country. They divided it into provinces, the most important place being Ladenburg: the whole forming part of Austrasia or East Franconia. Charlemagne, the powerful ruler of the vast empire of the Franks, created the dignity of Counts Palatine, whose office was at first limited to that of steward and judge, and that only at the imperial court, but who, under succeeding sovereigns, acted as viceroys in the provinces. In course of time, the dignity of Count Palatine assumed a more independent and absolute character. The most influential as well as the most formidable were the Electors Palatine of the Rhine. In the year 1155 the emperor, Frederick I bestowed the County Palatine on his brother Conrad von Hohenstaufen, who resided alternately in his castle of Staleck at Bacharach, and in that of the Jettenbühel, near Heidelberg (at present known by the name of the Old Castle, or Molkenkur); exercising an absolute sway over the surrounding country. In the valley at the foot of this Castle, and on the site of the present Museum, was standing in the eleventh century a chapel and cells, built by Augustine friars the whole dedicated to »The Holy Virgin in the Wilderness«.

Already at an early date, enterprising and independent colonists had settled in this valley. The river, navigable and well-stocked with fish; the dense woods with which the hills were covered, abounding in game; the rich grazing-meadows in the valleys and on the plain; together with the tillage of the soil, amply furnished them with the necessities of life. Gradually a village arose. Conrad, the first Elector Palatine having taken up his residence in the castle above, the place was enlarged, and many new and larger buildings were added; the whole endowed with va-

rious rights and privileges, surrounded with a wall and fortifications, and erected into a town. Heidelberg therefore owes its early prosperity and extension to the Elector Conrad and from his time it began to be numbered among German towns. Conrad died at the Castle 1195, and was interred in the Convent of Schönenau. His only daughter Agnes, distinguished for her wealth and beauty, was united to duke Henry of Brunswick, son of Henry the Lion: he assumed the government of the Palatinate 1195, and it was while residing at Heidelberg 1211, that he resigned in favour of his eldest son, who however expired 1214, leaving no issue. His eldest sister, Irmengard was wedded to Prince Hermann of Baden.

Upon the death of Henry, 1214, the emperor Frederick II bestowed the Palatinate on his zealous adherent, Ludwig von Bayern, of the House of Wittelsbach, and in 1224 the Bishop of Worms gave the new Elector the town and castle of Heidelberg to be held in fee. In 1220 we find the emperor Frederick II residing at Heidelberg with his court, on which occasion the town wore an air of magnificence and splendour, to which it had hitherto been a stranger. Otto the Illustrious, son of Ludwig I, governed from 1228 to 1253. The Emperor Frederic's son, King Henry VII, was consigned a prisoner to his keeping, and was by him detained in captivity in the old Castle.

Otto's daughter Elisabeth was the mother of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen. Otto died 1253 and was succeeded by his son Ludwig 1253—1294. During his time, Heidelberg joined the alliance of the Rhenish towns, which had, at the advice of Rathbodos a citizen of Mentz, been formed for mutual defence during that stormy period when Germany was without an emperor. The year 1271 was a disastrous one for Heidelberg. The Neckar, swollen to a fearful height, overflowed its banks, devastating alike town and country, and in the same year a conflagration broke out, which, with the exception of the Chapel to the Holy Virgin, lest scarcely a building untouched, and which laid nearly the whole of the town in ruins. The old Castle itself fell a victim to the flames and the electoral residence was temporarily transferred to Wiesloch. In 1288 the town was again laid waste by fire, whereupon the Elector gran-

ted a remission of all taxes till the inhabitants should have had time to recover from their losses. The frequency with which fires broke out, and the extent to which they spread is easily explained; most of the citizens' houses being thatched with straw, built of wood, one story high: the floor was the bare earth beaten hard, and covered with straw. The same apartment served for both kitchen and sitting-room and the frugal inmates sought warmth at the fire where their meals were cooked, being as yet in blissful ignorance of such things as luxuriant sofas, snug easy-chairs, porcelain stoves, and such like refinements. The smoke found its way through holes in the roof. In the absence of means to combat the flames such houses were necessarily burnt down by hundreds and with incredible rapidity, but then they were almost as quickly replaced by others.

Ludwig was succeeded by his son, Rudolph I, 1294—1319. He became involved in a disastrous war with the emperor Albert I, who wished to redeem for the crown the imperial prerogatives, particularly that called the Rhine Toll, which had been pledged by his predecessors. In July 1301, Heidelberg was stormed by the Imperialists, and the surrounding country laid waste. They and the French auxiliaries wintered here, completely draining the land of its resources. These scenes were repeated 1314, during Rudolph's quarrel with his brother, the emperor Ludwig, who drove him from his dominions. Rudolph is said to have died a fugitive in England, or as some say, in Austria.

The emperor Ludwig retained possession of the Palatinate until 1329, when by the Treaty of Pavia he made it over to his nephews, the Counts Palatine Rudolph and Ruprecht with their infant nephew Ruprecht. Rudolph II and Ruprecht I governed jointly till 1328, when pursuant to a treaty, the greater portion of the Palatinate remained in the hands of Rudolph II. In 1348, an epidemic raged throughout Southern Europe, owing, as the superstitious affirmed, to the Jews having poisoned the wells. A cruel persecution followed, and many were murdered, burnt or tortured to death. In Germany, 12000 are said to have thus perished. The Elector Ruprecht I afforded these innocent victims an asylum in Heidelberg, where they found

shelter and protection against their persecutors. Rudolph died 1353, and Ruprecht I continued to govern till 1390.

The emperors Charles and Wensel were here on a visit to the Elector; the former in 1378, the latter in 1381. In 1386, Ruprecht I founded the University of Heidelberg, whereby he has rendered his name immortal. He was one of the noblest and wisest princes of his time. His death took place in his eighty-first year at Neustadt, where he also lies buried. His nephew Ruprecht II reigned from 1391 to 1398. He again expelled the Jews and made a gift of their houses and gardens to the University, for the professors to reside in. With a view of enlarging and beautifying the town, he ordered the inhabitants of the ancient village of Bergheim, which lay in the plain near the Neckar, at about a mile and a half from Heidelberg, to demolish their houses, and to build close to the town, granting them the necessary materials, and bestowing upon them numerous privileges: the new suburb was assigned to the municipality of St. Peter, and was surrounded by a wall.

Thus did the present suburb arise; the extreme houses of which, again occupy the site of the ancient Bergheim, after a lapse of 560 years. Rupert II. 1398—1410. This prince was in the year 1400 chosen Emperor of the Romans in the place of the deposed Wenzel, and was crowned at Rheims. He enlarged and embellished the Church of the Holy Ghost (Heiliggeistkirche), raised it to the dignity of a collegiate church, and endowed it with revenues. On the occasion of his return from Italy, where the Pope had refused his consent to his coronation, a swarm of the street-boys of Heidelberg, as he with his train entered the town, ran beside them, singing ballads, in which his fruitless journey was ridiculed. Some of his attendants were about to drive off the noisy crowd with threats and blows, but were restrained by the emperor, who said: »Strike not those singing children, but let us thank God for having enabled us to return safe and sound«. It was not until the following year, that his election to the imperial dignity was confirmed by the Pope. On the 12 th. July 1406, a dispute arose between the students and some servants of the court, which ended in a violent brawl. The whole town was in an uproar and the citizens siding with the

court menials, the students were compelled to seek refuge in the house of Professor Johann von Frankfort, in the Burgweg. The house was stormed by the infuriated mob, and such of the students as attempted to escape by leaping out of the windows, were caught on the spears of the assailants below. At length a herald, who had been despatched by the Emperor, arrived on the spot, and by threatening the rioters with severe punishment, succeeded in restoring tranquility. Rupert III died 1410, having reigned 12 years as Elector, and 10 as Emperor.

His son and successor Ludwig III, surnamed The Bearded, reigned from 1410 to 1436. Having by his activity and energy, secured the election of Sigismund of Hungary to the imperial crown, the latter, on his way to his coronation, paid him a visit at Heidelberg. He was met by the inhabitants at the St. Peters's Gate and conducted in solemn procession to the Church of the Holy Ghost, and having heard divine service, went in state to the Castle, where he remained a fortnight as guest. On the 20th. October of the same year, he again visited Heidelberg, and on his departure, was escorted by the Elector with a body of 200 knights, who attended him as far as Aix-la-Chapelle.

In 1415, The Council of Constance consigned the deposed Pope, John XXIII, a prisoner to the guardianship of the Elector Ludwig, who caused him to be confined in Heidelberg Castle.

Ludwig died 1436. His son Ludwig IV reigned from 1437 to 1449, his uncle the Count Palatine Otto, acting as his guardian. He espoused the rich and lovely Margaret, princess of Savoy. In 1445 she made her entry into Heidelberg, when the nuptials were celebrated with great pomp. Ludwig devoted the short period of his government to the maintenance of peace and to reconciliation with foreign powers and in efforts at promoting the internal welfare of his dominions — a line of policy, that procured for him the appellation of »The Gentle« among his contemporaries.

In 1440, the first band of gipsies, under their leader Zundel, crossed over from the left bank of the Rhine into the country about Heidelberg, roving about the woods and villages, where they subsisted by begging, fortune-telling,

or by robbery. They were partly expelled; to the remainder was assigned a fixed place of abode: descendants of the latter are to be found, even in the present day. At the death of Ludwig, 1449, his son Philip was but a year old, his uncle Ludwig was therefore appointed guardian, and took the title of Friedrich I., surnamed the Victorious, 1492—1498. Frederick got rid of his guardianship by causing the assembly of the nobles of the Palatinate (who had been summoned to meet at Heidelberg) to invest him with the electoral dignity, and adopted the youthful Philip as his son.

Frederick was a warlike prince. The Counts of Lützelstein having sought means to avoid paying him homage, he made war on them with an army of 6000 men, reduced their castles and strongholds, and annexed their dominions to the Palatinate. The town of Amberg in the Upper-Pfalz, having refused to acknowledge him, he put himself at the head of 1900 men, marched against it, and having taken it by surprise, caused five of the leaders to be executed within the town. In 1445, after a desolating and sanguinary struggle, he compelled his cousin, palsgrave Ludwig von Veldenz, to do homage as his vassal. His war with the Archbispri-
copic of Mayence, touching the restoration of certain lands; that with Würtemberg concerning arrears of revenue; and with Veldenz, who had again disputed his supremacy; all terminated advantageously for Frederick by the bloody battle of Pfedersheim, July 14th. 1460, on which occasion he put himself at the head of the cavalry, and uttering the words »Elector to-day or never«, dashed into the thick of the battle, and bore off the victory. Seven counts, and many nobles, were brought by him captives to Heidelberg. On June 8th. 1461 he marched out of Heidelberg at the head of an army of 10,000 men, and laid siege to Meissenheim, where he again reduced the restless Ludwig von Veldenz to submission. Having, in 1462, espoused the cause of the deposed Bishop Diether of Mayence, he was declared an outlaw. In reply, he caused a fort to be built on the Gaisberg, overlooking Heidelberg, to which he gave the name of Trutzkaiser (Defiance to the Emperor). In the battle of Seckenheim, 30 June 1462, he inflicted a signal defeat on those princes who had taken the field for the

purpose of carrying into execution the proclamation sent out against him; took five of them prisoners, and confined them in Heidelberg castle, till March 1463. This victory was long treasured up in the ballads of the country folk. A simple monument was erected on the field of battle, and the village subsequently built on the adjacent steep, received the name of Friedrichsfeld (now a railway station between Heidelberg and Mannheim).

Frederick refused to allow the captive princes bread at their meals, and upon their demanding the reason, sternly replied; »Ye have trampled my crops, and burned my fields: I can therefore give ye no bread«. The war carried on against Frederick by Ludwig von Veldenz, as captain of the Imperial forces, and which had originated from the interference of the Elector in affairs relating to the Abbey of Weissenberg; terminated again favourably for Frederick, after the latter had made himself master of many towns and castles belonging to the enemy. Under the government of Frederick, trade and manufactures flourished in Heidelberg, and the town rapidly rose in wealth and prosperity.

Hans von Laudenbach established the first printing press and in 1472 printed the Schwabenspiegel. Frederick the Victorious died Dec. 12. 1476. He had lived in illicit connection with Clara Dettin, of plebeian extraction, and from their union was descended the princely house of Löwenstein.

His nephew, Philip the Sincere, governed from 1476 to 1508. He was a lover and patron of the sciences, and invited the most learned and enlightened men of the age to his court: among others, Dalberg and Agricola.

In 1481 one of the most brilliant tournaments of the middle ages was held at Heidelberg, in honour of the Elector Philip, at which the nobility and knighthood appeared with great pomp. Four hundred and sixty-four knights: in all 3500 horsemen, were present, and the sports were held in the electoral pleasure-gardens (between the present Friedrichstrasse and the Märzgasse). In 1489, the emperor Maximilian remained here some time as the elector's guest, after having been solemnly welcomed by the Corporation and University. His consort, Margaret, dying in 1501, her obsequies were celebrated with great magnificence: a kit-

chen was erected in the open fields before the Speyerer-thor, and many poor were regaled.

The marriage of Philip's son Rupert, to Elisabeth of Bavaria, laid the foundation of the War of Succession, in which Rupert laid claim to the inheritance of his consort. Philip espoused the cause of his son, but the emperor Maximilian deciding against him, enemies poured into the Palatinate on every side, and Heidelberg was at one time seriously threatened. Town and castle were however well fortified and furnished with provisions for three years. Citizens and students were divided into corps, and exercised in the use of arms. However, upon the assembling of the Diet at Cologne, the war was put an end to by mediation.

Philip died 1508, and was succeeded by his son Ludwig V. 1508—1544.

In 1517 Luther came to Heidelberg, and held a disputation in the Augustine monastery here. In 1524 an assembly of 16 spiritual and temporal princes met here, and entered into a solemn compact to preserve purity of morals, to avoid drunkenness and cursing, and to maintain temperance and chastity in their dominions. In honour of this Convention, a great archery meeting was held in a meadow on the hill before the Speyererhof (on the site now occupied by the gardens opposite the Hotel Schrieder.)

Heidelberg being a strongly-fortified and well-defended town, suffered nothing from the War of the Peasants, which broke out in the early part of the sixteenth century. Many princes, nobles, and prelates, who in their fear of the revolted peasantry, had abandoned their possessions, took refuge here. The Elector sallied forth at the head of his army, against the peasants, and defeated them in several engagements, in the last of which, at Pfeddersheim, upwards of one thousand of the rebels were either cut down or executed.

In 1529, a deluge of rain, which lasted four days, and which was called by the people, the Saint Vitus Shower, caused great distress throughout the country.

In September 1535, the Elector's brother, Frederick, Count Palatine, with his newly-made bride, Dorothea, Princess of Denmark, attended by a numerous retinue, and on

their way from Ladenburg, made their entry into Heidelberg, by the Bridge, amid music and flourishing of trumpets. The rejoicings concluded with tournaments and festivities of every kind.

It was the Elector Ludwig V. who completed the defences of the Castle, by causing the great moat to be dug and by the addition of the southern wall and bridge, The Low Tower, and The Big Tower. That part of the Castle, known by the name of the Stückgarten is also ascribed to Ludwig.

On the 25th. of April 1537, the old Castle was destroyed by a flash of lightning which struck the powder-magazine. The lower Castle, and even the town itself, were damaged by the falling ruins.

Frederick II., Ludwig's brother and successor, became Elector. 1544—1556. He encouraged the Reformation, and sent to Melanthon for a statement of his views on church reform. On the 3rd. January 1546, the first Protestant service was performed in the Church of the Holy Ghost. In 1553 the most powerful princes of Germany, who had at Frederick's invitation, assembled at Heidelberg, entered into what was known as the Heidelberg Alliance, against Charles V., who was hostile to the principles of reformation. In 1553, the Augustine monastery here, was transformed by Frederick into a Collegium Sapientiae, in which from 50 to 60 scholars were to be trained for the service of the Church. Frederick II. died 1556, and was succeeded by Otto Heinrich 1556—1559. This prince zealously professed the doctrines established at the Confession of Augsburg and caused all the lesser altars and pictures to be removed from the Churches. He replaced the episcopal vicars by a Church council, composed of spiritual and temporal members. He sent for Melanthon from Worms, and commissioned him with the establishment of a new ecclesiastical and school discipline. He also built that portion of the Castle which bears his name (Otto-Heinrichsbau), and was a zealous promoter of the arts and sciences. He died in 1559 and was succeeded by Frederick III. 1559—1576, the first Elector of the line of Simmern, which is descended from the second son of King Rupert. Everywhere he established the reformed church service, and

caused everything that yet remained of the ancient worship, except the organs, to be removed from the churches, so that many left the country on account of these innovations. In 1562, the Heidelberg Catechism was printed and brought into use. He kindly received the Reformers who had been driven out of France. Many families of these unfortunates settled at Heidelberg, and by their mechanical skill, imparted life and activity to the industry of the country.

The two preachers of Arianism (a sect who deny the divinity of Christ), Adam Neuser of Heidelberg, and John Sylvan of Ladenburg, were both imprisoned here, 1571. The former escaped out of prison, but Sylvan, after long confinement — which was shared by his son, aged seven years — was publicly beheaded on the market place.

Frederick's son and successor, Ludwig VI. (1576—1583) was ardently attached to the Lutheran faith. Baptismal fonts, organs and altars were restored to the churches.

Frederick principally directed the influence of his government to the propagation of his own religious opinions, and both schools and University had much to endure from his harsh and arbitrary interference in their affairs. Simple in his habits and mode of life, his chief pleasure consisted in witnessing the performance of moral plays by the students and citizens. He died 1583. To him succeeded his brother John Cassimir, as guardian to his son Frederick, yet a minor.

Being attached to the doctrines of Calvin, this prince invited many teachers devoted to the reformed faith, to the University of Heidelberg. He founded a new college, near to the site of the present University. In 1558, he caused public granaries to be built as a provision against seasons of scarcity, and stored them with grain from the proceeds of a tax, levied upon legacies and dispensations. Long subsequent to his death, in times of war and famine, the benefits of this wise precaution were made apparent. It was under Cassimir, that the first Great Tun was constructed here. He died 1592.

To him succeeded his ward, who assumed the government under the title of Frederick IV. (1592—1610). The young Elector resembled his grandfather and uncle in his attachment to the reformed faith, and continued to main-

tain the ecclesiastical ordinances established by them. He founded the town of Mannheim; transforming what had hitherto been a poor village, into a town and fortress, which latter received the name of Friedrichsburg, the Elector himself laying the foundation stone in presence of his family and court, March 17th. 1606.

In the year 1601, in commemoration of the christening of one of the infant princes, a tournament was held here, at which the Count Palatine Ludwig was mortally wounded.

Under Frederick's government, both town and Castle were materially enlarged and improved. The New Castle Chapel, and the wing so rich in architectural beauty, and known under the name of the Friedrichsbau, deserve especial mention as being his work. He was succeeded by his son Frederick V. (1610—1632), who in 1622 espoused the English princess Elisabeth of the House of Stuart. Their entry into Heidelberg surpassed in pomp and magnificence, every thing that had taken place at princely pageants and festivities here. The Grand Dukes of Württemberg, Baden, and Brunswick — in all 2000 guests were present. Their escort was composed of 2000 horse, 16 companies of foot, and 26 pieces of artillery. The cavalcade, passing under numerous triumphal arches, entered the town by the bridge, amidst the thunder of cannon.

The succeeding seven years (1612—1619), form the most brilliant period of court life, in the annals of the Palatinate. Every thing was after the French model, and in fashionable circles only French was spoken. The nobility and high functionaries, resident at Heidelberg, imitated the example of the court. Hangings and tapestry of silk, beds of the same costly material, and suites of furniture in velvet, took the place of the wainscoted rooms, and the homely, but substantial household requisites of former days.

To this interval of luxury and splendour, succeeded one of misfortune and gloom. On the 16th. August 1619, the Elector was chosen King of Bohemia. He accepted the choice, and bade farewell to Heidelberg, after having committed the reins of government to John, Count Palatine. His mother, from a window of the castle, watched

him depart, and is said mournfully to have ejaculated, »Alas! the Pfalz is going to Bohemia now!«

The Thirty Years' War broke out. Spanish troops under the Marquis Spinola, advanced towards the Bergstrasse. The Court and many officials and citizens fled from Heidelberg, which was hastily fortified, and a rampart thrown up, extending from the Trutzkaiser down to the Neckar. The spirited defence of Frankenthal, however, and the approach of General Mansfeld at the head of a considerable army, obliged the Spaniards to withdraw, and Heidelberg was spared for the time. Shortly after this, however, on the 22nd. of May 1662, Tilly appeared before the town, surrounded it on all sides, and bombarded it from the 25th. of August to the 15th. of September. On the 16th. he commanded a general assault to be made. The forts on the Geisberg were carried by storm: the Croats swam the Neckar at Neuenheim, while at other points the Bavarians forced their way into the suburb; in their progress setting fire to everything. After a feeble defence, the garrison withdrew by the Middle Gate into the Old Town, the enemy however quickly found means to force his way thither also, so that nothing remained for the garrison but to defend the Castle, whither accordingly the governor, Von der Merven and his troops, with many families of the town, withdrew.

For three entire days did the infuriated victors sack the town; plundering and murdering, and forcing the inhabitants by every description of torture, to confess where they had hidden their money and valuables. In the suburb, the conflagration continued to rage, and laid forty houses in ashes. On the 19th. of September, the Castle being no longer tenable, capitulated on honourable terms, and the garrison marched out with drums beating.

In 1631, Gustavus Adolphus landed in Germany. Victorious at Frankfort, the Swedes advanced to the Bergstrasse. Intelligence of their success being conveyed to Frederick, who had lived for some time an exile in Holland, he left his retreat and set out on his way back to his native land. He was, however, destined never to see Heidelberg again, but died at Mayence, 1632.

He was succeeded by his son Karl Ludwig (1632—

1680), who governed at first under the guardianship of his uncle, Ludwig Philip, Count Palatine.

On the 5th. of May 1633, the Swedes made themselves masters of Heidelberg by a coup de main, whereupon the Castle also capitulated. After the Battle of Nördlingen the Swedes again withdrew. On the 16th. of November 1634, the Bavarians under Colonel Werth, forced an entrance into the suburb of Heidelberg, planted some pieces of artillery in the Sandgasse and directed them against the Middle Gate, by which means they gained an entrance into the town; when the old scenes of robbery and plunder were renewed. The Castle was however gallantly defended by the Swedish commandant, Abel Modu, and the enemy finally compelled to abandon the siege. A fortnight later, a fresh army of Imperialists appeared, and again the town fell into their hands.

In 1635 the Castle too, surrendered to the Imperialists under Gallas.

On the 15th. of October 1648, the war, which had devastated Germany during thirty years, was terminated by the Peace of Westphalia. Karl Ludwig was reinstated in his dominions, and returned to Heidelberg, Oct. 7. 1649, after an absence of thirty years. Town and country were impoverished and laid waste. The Elector, with admirable prudence, set about the work of restoration; he encouraged emigration from Switzerland, France, and Italy and invited able teachers to the orphaned University. In 1672 his son Karl espoused the princess Ernestine of Denmark and her entry into Heidelberg was celebrated with great pomp. His daughter, Elisabeth Charlotte was wedded to Philip of Orleans, brother to Louis XIV. The Elector, notwithstanding this alliance, did not enter into the ambitious projects of Louis, but on the contrary, carried on negotiations with his great adversary, the Emperor Leopold. A French army under Turenne, entered the Palatinate, and ravaged and laid waste the sorely-tried land — which had barely had time to recover itself — anew. Ludwig died 1680.

Under the government of his son, the Elector Charles, Heidelberg was often the scene of court festivities, tasteless dramatic representations, and military spectacles,

contrived for the gratification of the sickly and morbid elector, who moreover lived on unhappy terms with his consort. With his death (1685), the line of Simmern became extinct, and the electoral dignity passed over to Philip William Duke of Neuburg (1685—1690).

Louis XIV. of France laid claim to considerable tracts of land in the Palatinate, which, as the French maintained, ought, upon the extinction of the House of Simmern, to revert to the daughter of Karl Ludwig, the then Duchess of Orleans. Much negotiation ensued, but before the claim could be adjusted, Louis availed himself of the right of the strong, and Marshal Turenne entered the Palatinate with a French army.

Heidelberg capitulated on the 24th. of October 1688. The enemy, however, did not observe the terms of capitulation and the inhabitants had to endure many oppressions. Orders were received from Paris to lay waste the Palatinate. The work of destruction began on the 18th. January, 1689. The Castle was in part demolished, the gardens and vineyards destroyed, and the surrounding villages burnt to the ground. On the approach of the German troops, the enemy began to think of retiring; before doing so, however, they plundered the Castle of every thing of value, and blew up the Big Tower: the bridge over the Neckar, and the tower which stood on the side opposite the town, shared the like fate. The officer in command of the French, Brigadier Melac, then gave orders to set fire to the public buildings, besides a great number of private houses. As the town-hall was burning, Melac, from the market place, watched with a mocking smile, the progress of the flames. Many of the French officers, however, with more humanity than their leader, executed their barbarous task only in appearance. On the 2nd. March, the French quitted Heidelberg, and the Imperial troops once more occupied town and castle, which having been again put into an efficient state of defence, were committed to the charge of général von Heydersdorff. Philip William died at Vienna 1690, and was succeeded by his son, the Elector, John William (1690—1716). On the 16th. and 17th. of May, 1693, the French, under the command of General de Lorges, crossed the Rhine at Philippsburg, and General Chamilly

advanced upon Heidelberg. On the 22nd. of May 1693, town and castle, fell into the hands of the French, owing to the cowardice and treachery of the commandant, von Heydersdorff. The old scenes of horror were again enacted, only on a larger scale. The tombs of the Electors, in the Church of the Holy Ghost, were broken open and plundered: the Castle, by means of mines and by levelling the walls, was completely destroyed, and the town laid in ashes, so that only a few houses more massive than the rest (among others, the Hotel Ritter) survived. In the suburb, only about twenty houses were left standing, whereas the Schlossberg escaped almost untouched. The fortifications around the town and upon the Gaisberg were razed to the ground, so that scarcely a trace of them is now to be found. Having completed the work of destruction, the French again withdrew to Philippsburg. Such of the inhabitants as had fled, returned and took up a temporary abode in the cellars and ruins of the fallen houses.

Meanwhile the Elector resided at Düsseldorf. It was not until the year 1697, that Heidelberg began to recover itself: the Castle was again cleared of rubbish and rendered habitable: fresh bands of emigrants were induced to settle here; many families, under the pressure of bad times, having fled to England, where they had been promised shelter and protection. Many of the descendants of these refugees, bearing names such as are heard only in the Palatinate, have established themselves at London, where they occupy respectable positions. Tradition has preserved among them the story of their German origin.

Owing to the number of houses that were built after the destruction by the French, Heidelberg became quite a new town. The ramparts and ditches at the Middle Gate and around the town were not again restored. Generally speaking, the original direction of the streets was retained; nevertheless, whenever occasion necessitates an excavation, we find evidence, that here too, many changes must have been made.

In 1706 the foundation stone of the present University was laid.

John William expired 1716, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles Philip (1716—1742).

In 1735, the head-quarters of Prince Eugene of Savoy were at Heidelberg.

In 1784, during the melting of the ice, the Neckar rose to such a height, that in the streets leading from the river to the Hauptstrasse, people were able to row about in boats. The Bridge, the mills on the Neckar — altogether thirty-nine houses — were destroyed, and two hundred and ninety, more or less seriously damaged.

In 1786, the fourth jubilee of the University was celebrated; the town manifesting a lively interest in the proceedings. In 1795, street-lighting was introduced.

In 1799 a detachment of French, under General Lorset, marched up the Bergstrasse, and attempted no less than seven times in vain to enter the town by storming the bridge, which was defended by about 400 Austrians with a single piece of cannon. During the night, the Austrians silently quitted the town, and the next morning the French entered.

In the course of the wars with France, Heidelberg was almost constantly the head-quarters of the Austrian generals, and many emigrants settled here.

Charles Theodore, 1792—1799 and Maximilian Joseph, 1799—1802, were the last Electors of the Palatinate.

In virtue of a treaty concluded between France, Prussia, and Bavaria, Heidelberg and various other parts of the Palatinate, fell to Baden, and on the 24th. of June 1803, Charles Frederick made his entry here. He reigned till 1811. In the course of his administration, this wise prince raised Heidelberg from the secondary position which, as an abandoned and neglected court residence she had long occupied, to one of wealth and prosperity. By the appointment of excellent teachers, and by enlarging the academical institutions and adding to their number, he may be said to have founded the University for the second time, thereby causing the literary fame of the town to become extended far and wide, and laying open to her a source of wealth, that has continued to yield without interruption, up to the present day.

To Frederick succeeded the Grand Duke Charles 1811—1818. In the spring of 1815, the Emperors of Russia

and Austria had their head-quarters at Heidelberg. This, together with the constant passage of troops, gave the town, for the time an unusual appearance of life and animation.

From 1818 to 1830, the Grand Duke Ludwig governed.

In 1824. the town again suffered from an inundation, almost as serious as that of 1784.

In 1827, the Middle Gate, which stood near the middle of the town, on the square called the Ludwigsplatz, and which divided the Old Town from the Suburb, was removed. This has given to the square, a brighter and more cheerful aspect, the old gate with its lofty tower having obscured everything in its neighbourhood, besides impeding the traffic by its low and narrow arch.

In 1830, the Grand Duke Leopold ascended the throne. In the month of May of the same year, he made his solemn entry into Heidelberg. On this occasion the Castle was illuminated, and, viewed from the valley below, produced a grand effect, lit up as it was with its thousands of lamps and jets.

From the year 1830, the general improvement of the town may be said to have commenced: the streets became adorned with handsome shops, and on the site of ancient fortifications, rose a row of tastefully-built dwelling-houses.

In 1840, the stations of the Baden and Main-Neckar Railways were commenced. About the same time the navigation of the Neckar was opened, and the many beautiful points among the surrounding hills, rendered more easy of access by the construction of good roads. The effect of these improvements was soon visible. The natural beauties of the neighbourhood became more generally known; strangers flocked hither from all parts, and many among them, charmed with the beauty of the surrounding scenery, have made it their permanent abode. As a resort of tourists, Heidelberg becomes every year more popular.

In 1852 Prince Frederick of Baden was appointed Regent. His public entry into Heidelberg took place on the 31st. of October in the same year. The streets and houses were decorated with garlands, and in the evening, the Prince honoured the ceremony of opening the new Town Theatre with his presence. The town and castle were also brilliantly illuminated.

On the 31st. of May 1860, he repeated his visit, accompanied by the Grand Duchess Louise, on which occasion the rejoicings lasted three days, and the Castle was illuminated with Bengal fire.

In former times the town was of quite another form; being surrounded on every side with fortifications, watch-towers and ditches: within, rose above the houses the spires of the numerous convents. The castellated dwellings of the nobility of the Rhine and Neckar, who either from occupying some distinguished post at the court of the Elector, or from the wish to enjoy court-life, had taken up their residence here, occupied considerable space, most of them having a spacious court-yard attached.

In accordance with the ancient monastic regulations of the University, the students lived in common with the professors, in large buildings, where they were boarded and educated. These buildings were called Bursen, whence the appellation of Bursche (fellow), borne by the students of the present day.

The southern portion of the suburb (Vorstadt), nearly from the Sandgasse to the Märzgasse was occupied by the Court Garden of the Electors, called the Herrengarten (Gentlemen's Garden), where, in days of yore the tournaments were held. The ancient wooden bridge was covered with a roof of the same material, and provided on the Neunheim side with a tower and fortified tête de pont, surrounded by a ditch.

Above, the electoral castle, with its massive ramparts and towers, palaces and battlements, dominated the surrounding country, while at the extremity of the town frowned the stern bulwark of Frederick the Victorious, the Trutz-kaiser. The town terminated on the east with the Leyergasse, where a wall extended from the Neckar away up to the Castle. In this wall, and facing the Leyergasse was the Town Gate and beyond of that from the Leyergasse to the present Karlsthor was a second suburb, where lay the Carmelite Cloister, the old Hospital, and various mills. Town and suburb were separated by the Middle Gate, which contracted and darkened the Hauptstrasse (High Street). The projecting upper stories of the houses rendered the already narrow street still narrower; from the gable-

roofs the rain water rushed down through spouts, the ends of which were often fantastically decorated with heads of lions, dogs, etc. Nobody ever thought of illuminating the streets.

At present, Heidelberg has quite the appearance of a modern town. The fire of 1693 swept away with few exceptions, all the old houses; nevertheless the original arrangement of the streets has, generally speaking, been retained. The houses of the more ancient parts of the town stand closely together, but few of them enjoying the advantage of a garden, although some among them — those in the Hauptstrasse and on the Market-Place are, from their position, well-adapted for the transaction of business. On the other hand, the houses of the ancient Suburb, stand wider apart and are more airy, and most of them boast of an entrance-hall and garden. The new Anlage, which reaches from the Klingenthal to the railway-station, is, owing to its salubrious situation, the favourite residence of strangers who purpose making a stay here. The certainty of being always able to let advantageously, causes speculators and others to add new houses every year. Again, the Bergheimerstrasse at the West-End of the town, offers an excellent site for dwelling-houses; a fact of which building speculators have evidently become aware, to judge by the rapidity with which the gaps are being filled up. On a large plot between the Bergheimerstrasse and the Neckar, the new Medico-chirurgical Hospital is in process of erection. The houses too, along the Neckar, on the side opposite the town, as well as those beyond the Karlsthor, enjoy the advantage, of a fine prospect, with a pretty and salubrious situation.

The Bergstadt, or as it is called here; the »Schlossberg«, or shorter still, »The Berg«, forms a distinct quarter of itself, and extends from the Klingenthal up to the Castle, most of the houses being on the left hand side. In former times, this quarter had its own municipality, and enjoyed special privileges. It was under the control of the Grand Burgrave of the electoral residence. Near the upper end of the Bergstadt, there still stands the ancient town-hall bearing the arms of the Palatinate, and the symbol of the Criminal Court — a severed hand, with the inscription »Burgfreiheit 1653, renovirt 1731«.

Within the town proper are still standing a few stately buildings, which date from the period at which the court returned from exile, and the town was rebuilt. These have at different times passed into the hands of private individuals. The most remarkable are.

The house of Consul Krieger, near the Karlsthor and occupying the site of the old hospital, which was built by the ecclesiastical counsellor Von Lümeschloss. Opposite it stands the house formerly occupied by Herr Mitschell, now in the possession of Herr Cuntz. Behind is a fine garden, supported on arches. This was for some years the Government High School. Then in the Hirschstrasse, the house of Herr Nebel, where the residence of the Landschaden von Steinach — who held office at the court of the Count Palatine — formerly stood. The large parsonage close by, with the courtyard in front was formerly the Mönchhof, where the spiritual court of the Palatinate used to hold its sittings. Crossing the bridge from the town, the house to the right, called the Krauss'che House, attracts attention. As may be seen from an inscription on a stone let into the wall, this was the ancient Neckar School, an institution which has stood upwards of five centuries. Here poor scholars were boarded and educated.

In the Suburb (Vorstadt) stands the house formerly belonging to the Freiherr von Zyllenhard, now in the possession of Privy Councillor Dr. von Chelius. This is one of the handsomest and most tastefully-built houses in the whole town. Others worthy of notice are: the house of Privy Councillor von Vangerow, which formerly belonged to the Counts of Wieser and Helmstatt, the so-called House of the Giant, at one time in the possession of the von Venningen family: the house of Privy Counsellor von Leonhard, built by Jungwirth, physician in ordinary to the Counts Palatine &c. &c.

The more modern buildings exhibit a certain amount of taste, but are mostly, simple in style and devoid of architectural decorations; in short, practical and substantial.

Squares and Public Buildings.

The Karlsplatz. A double row of trees surrounds this square. Here stands the house generally occupied by the grand-ducal family on their visits here, and in which Field Marshal Prince Wrede was born. Opposite is the head office of the grand-ducal steward, a house, formerly the property of Freiherr von Sickingen. The Convent of Barefooted Friars, where Frederick the Victorious was interred, also stood on this square.

The Kornmarkt (Corn Market) formerly served as a parade-ground for the local military. The statue to the Virgin here, was erected in 1718.

The Speisemarkt (Provision Market). Here stands the Town Hall, built in 1701, and near it the ancient inn, bearing the sign of »The Golden Stag«, where the famous knight Götz von Berlichingen (as he himself relates in his autobiography), was in the habit of putting up when he came to Heidelberg. Close by, conspicuous by its style of architecture, stands »Der Ritter«, a fine old inn, built in 1592 by a French emigrant named Belier. The front is adorned with busts of the French kings, together with those of the architect and his family. Both style and sculpture remind one of the Otto-Heinrichsbau, and serve to give an idea of the splendid edifices that may have adorned the town before the great fire, it being scarcely probable that this house was the only one of its kind. It was one of the few that escaped the flames, and served as Town-Hall during the period when Heidelberg was once more rising from its ashes.

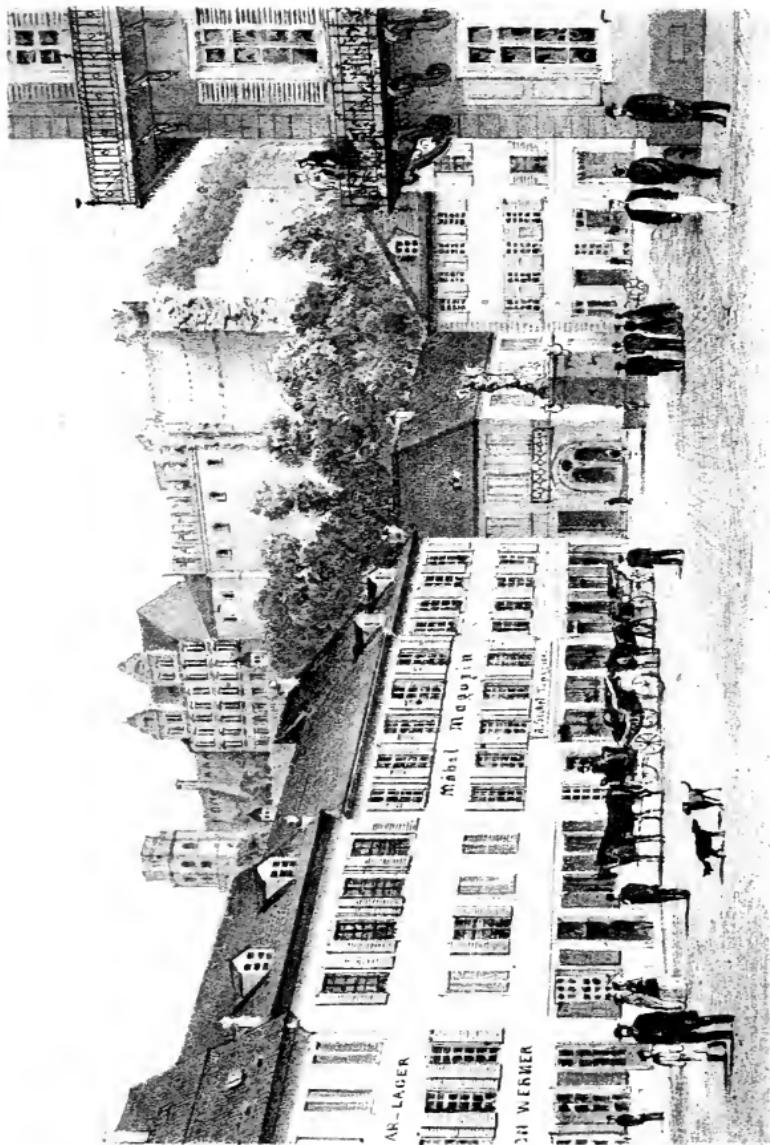
On the market-place is a fountain, adorned with a statue of the Farnese Hercules.

The Fischmarkt (Fish-Market) lies behind the Church of the Holy Ghost, and presents no remarkable feature.

The Heumarkt (Hay Market) lies at the end of the Unterstrasse.

The katholische Kirchenplatz, so called from the Parochial Catholic Church and deanery, which occupy the greater part of it.

The Ludwigsplatz, sometimes called Paradeplatz. Here are the University buildings and the Museum, and





here too once stood the ancient chapel to The Holy Virgin in the Wilderness, long before the town itself was built. This was subsequently the Augustine Monastery, in which the émperor Rupert held his court for some time, and whither the same monarch summoned the citizens and students to attend, on the occasion of the great riot already mentioned, when he solemnly charged them on pain of death and confiscation of property, to keep the peace. In 1510 and again in 1518, Luther was residing in this monastery, and is said to have more than once publicly expounded his doctrines here. Many of the Counts Palatine as also the famous Hans von Laudenbach, who printed the first book in Heidelberg, were interred here. The epitaph of the latter was in the porch of the ancient church and ran thus:

Hans von Laudenbach ist mein Nam
 Die erste Bücher druckt ich zu Rom
 Bit vor mein Seel Gott giebt dir Lohn
 Starb 1514 uff Sanct Steffan.

In digging for the foundations of the Museum, the workmen came upon several vaults, which extended far under the square, and were still in good preservation.

The Marstallhof (Royal Mews). Four hundred years ago this site was occupied by the Arsenal. The mews, provided with a tower at each of the four corners, is not unlike a fortress, and was built by Casimir, Count Palatine, 1543. Here are now the head office for the Customs, bonded, warehouses, the Academical Lying-in Hospital, and the Riding School.

The Zimmerplatz opens towards the Neckar. The houses here are airy and command a fine view of the river. Part of the Zimmerplatz is used as a timber-yard.

The Arboretum or Luisenplatz, between the Anlage and Hauptstrasse, served formerly as Botanical Garden to the University. At the northern end stands the Chemical Laboratory, only recently erected, and to the south, facing the Anlage, the statue raised by king Ludwig of Bavaria, to the memory of Field-Marshal Wrede 1860.

Churches.

Church of the Holy Ghost. The exact date of erection is uncertain, but so early as 1289, we find the widow Markholf bequeathing her mill on the Neckar to this church for the purpose of maintaining a certain number of tapers perpetually burning. In 1398, the Elector Rupert raised it to the rank of a cathedral church, and endowed it with revenues. The steeple was not added till 1408. In the year 1462, the colours captured by Frederick the Victorious at the Battle of Seckenheim, were suspended here. On the 3rd. of January 1546, after the establishment of the Reformation, the Communion was, for the first time, administered in both kinds here. In the course of time the church passed alternately from the hands of the Reformers and Lutherans, into those of its original possessors the Catholics, until the 23rd. of October 1698, when it was decided to carry on the Catholic and Protestant services simultaneously here. In 1705, the magnificent interior was divided into two by means of a wall, the Choir being allotted to the Catholics, and the Nave to the Protestants. In the choir were formerly ranged the books composing the University Library, which were transferred to Rome in 1622. In 1719, the Elector Philip demanded that the church should be restored to the Catholics, promising, after long negotiation, to build the Reformers a new church of equal dimensions and likewise on the market-place. The latter refusing to comply, the Elector took possession of the church by force, and caused the partition-wall to be removed. The Reformers appealed to the Emperor and to the various princes of the Empire. At length, remonstrances from the emperor and reprisals on the part of the Protestant powers, compelled the Elector to yield, and the Reformers had their church restored to them. Stung at the defeat of his cherished scheme, the Elector, in his resentment, transferred his court and household to Mannheim, 1720. The fatal partition-wall was once more raised. This church formerly contained the family-vault of the Electors Palatine. From 1410 to 1605, no less than thirty electors and electresses, counts palatine and princesses, besides many of the nobility and clergy, were here interred.

On the taking of the town by the French, in May 1693, the unfortunate inhabitants were driven into this church; the doors were secured, and fire set to the sacred edifice. Not until the roof threatened to fall in were the hapless victims released, but not before many of them, had been suffocated by the smoke, or had fallen victims to fear and terror.

The family-vault of the Electors, in the choir, was forced open, by the soldiers, the coffins broken, the corpses stripped of their jewels, and some of them thrown out into the street.

At the restoration of the Choir in 1845, the vault was opened, and many of the implements made use of by the soldiers in their work of destruction, together with skeletons of children and fragments of clothing were found. Several of those objects have been placed in Count Graimberg's collection of antiquities at the Castle.

The church is in the Gothic style; the most ancient portion is the choir with its lofty and richly ornamented windows. The shops and stalls between the buttresses were let to tradespeople as early as 1487.

The Catholic Parish Church or Church of the Jesuits was begun in 1712, but was not completed until 1751.

Under the Elector John William, the ground now occupied by this church, together with the adjoining space was assigned to the Jesuits, for the erection of a church and college. The interior is remarkable for the noble simplicity and sublimity of its style. On one of the side altars is a small Madonna of exquisite colouring and sweet expressive features; evidently the work of an artist of no common merit; possibly of Sasso Ferrato (1605—1685), who had a predilection for making the earlier productions of Raphael his model. At the termination of the war occasioned by the claims of the Orleans family, the bones of Frederick the Victorious were transferred to the vault in this church, where they still repose.

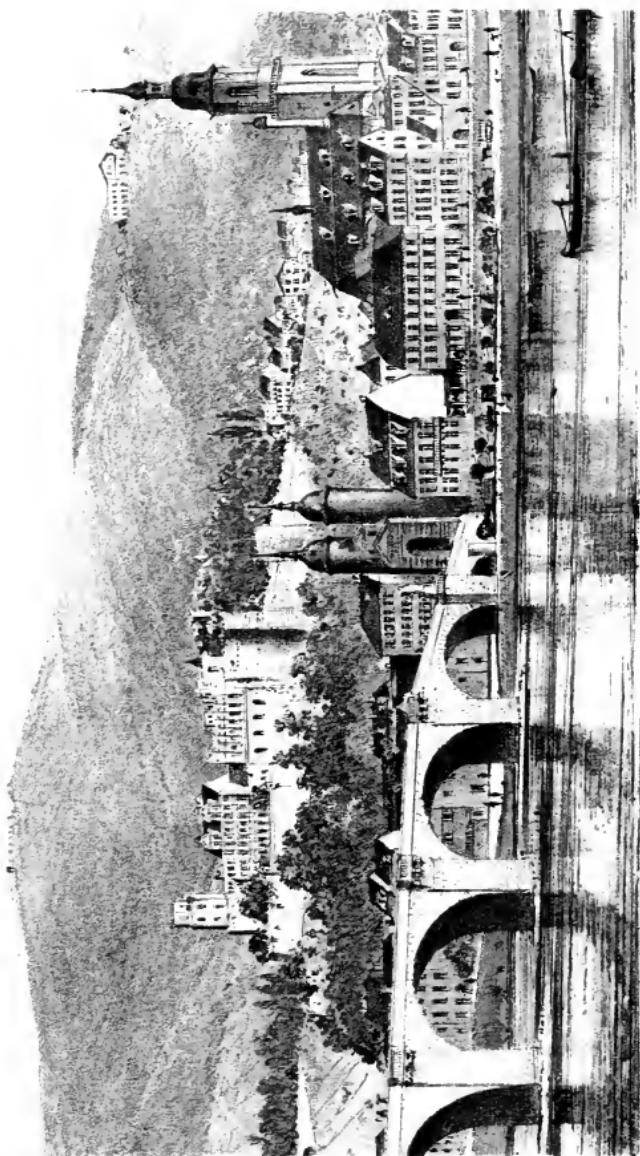
St. Peter's. This is one of the oldest churches in the town. The date of its erection is uncertain. In 1392 it was assigned to the inhabitants of the village of Bergheim (then a suburb of Heidelberg) as parish church. After the Reformation, it was granted to the Reformers, and in

1622, after the taking of the town, again to the Catholics. In 1633 the Swedes being masters of the place, the Lutheran service was celebrated here, on which occasion the celebrated chancellor Oxenstiern was present. In 1635, it again came into the possession of the Catholics, and so remained until 1649, from which time it has continued uninterruptedly in the hands of the Protestants. In the adjacent churchyard, Jeronimus of Prague — who had (1406) been received into the philosophical faculty at Heidelberg — defended, amidst profound sensation, the doctrines of John Huss. Here too, repose the generations of many centuries. In the choir is the Degenfeld family-vault, in which lie the bodies of two of the children of the Elector Charles Ludwig by Luise von Degenfeld. To the left are the monuments of many illustrious scholars; while to the right, that of Peter Beuterichs, a gallant general in the time of Frederick III, attracts attention. At the northern entrance by the side door, is the simple monument of Olympia Fulvia Morata, a young Italian lady, distinguished for her beauty and learning, and who is said to have frequently lectured here to a crowded audience, on philosophy and philology. She died 1555. Ranged round the outer walls are numerous monuments of nobles, scholars, and citizens. A steeple, in the rich and fervent Gothic style has recently been added, and the renovation of the interior completed. The stained-glass windows in the choir are the gift of Protestant parishioners. There is regular service on Sundays.

The Providence Church stands in the Vorstadt. It was begun in 1659, and was two years in building. It has recently been considerably improved by taking down the old galleries, which intercepted the light, and by changing the place of the organ. The interior too has been re-decorated. The only large window, at the back of the choir, is adorned with a magnificent painting representing Christ's Ascension.

St. Anne's. A small church, connected with the Town Alms House.

The English Chapel, near the Anlage, was formerly a part of the Church of the Dominican convent, and is now fitted up for Divine Service for the English Community.





Gates. The town has four gates; viz; I The Karls-thor or Upper Gate, with the profiles of Charles Theodore and his consort. It was erected in the year 1775, at a time, when the authorities found themselves in some embarrass-
-ment as to the investment of the over-abundant funds in the town-treasury. II The Brückenthor (Bridge Gate). III The Klingenthor, at the foot of the Schlossberg. IV The Burgthor (Castle Gate).

The Bridge.

Was commenced in 1786, and was two years in pro-
cess of erection. The ancient wooden edifice had been swept
away by the inundation of 1784. The present structure is
700 German feet in length, and 30 in breadth, is built of
red sandstone, and supported by nine piers. It is adorned
with two statues, one of which represents the Elector Charles
Theodore, surrounded by personifications of the rivers of
the ancient Palatinate: the Rhine, Danube, Neckar and
Moselle: the other the goddess Minerva in the midst of a
group of figures symbolical of the learned faculties. The
storming of the Bridge in 1799 has left its traces on these
statues in the shape of numerous bullet-marks and mutilations.

The University.

The present University buildings are situated on the
square called Ludwigsplatz, and were erected after the
Great Fire of 1693. In addition to the various lecture-rooms
they contain a spacious and tastefully decorated hall for
solemn occasions, such as academical assemblies, acts, etc.,
and called Aula.

The University of Heidelberg was founded by the
Elector Rupert I, 1386, and Marsilius von Ingheim
was appointed the first rector. On its being opened, only
three professors were nominated, viz. Reginald, a Cister-
cian monk, who expounded the Epistle of Paul to Titus;
Heilmann Wunenberg of Worms, who gave readings
on the Natural History of Aristotle, and the rector. Mar-
silius von Ingheim, who taught Logic; these were ho-

wever joined in the course of a few weeks by Ditmar von Schwerthe and Johann von Noet. Marsilius organised the university exactly after the model of that at Paris. The students of the different faculties lived together, under the superintendence of their teachers, in separate colleges, called Bursen. Already in the first year, their number amounted to 524. Most of these Bursen were in the square between the Kettengasse and Augustinergasse, where the Catholic Parish Church now stands. At first, the philosophical faculty was most strongly represented; among the teachers were six masters of the liberal arts.

The medical faculty was the last to be formed. From 1387 to 1393 Lambert von Ostkirchen was the only teacher of medical science in Heidelberg. The succeeding electors devoted much attention to the university, and richly endowed it with revenues from the Customs or from confiscated monasteries. The institution soon rose from the bonds of scholasticism to a clearer conception and more brilliant treatment of the sciences.

The Elector Frederick II promoted the onward progress of the University by the appointment of new teachers and by judiciously altering the existing regulations, he founded two new chairs for the philosophical faculty, one for Mathematics and the other for Ethics and erected the so-called, Sapienz collegium in which poor students were boarded, lodged, instructed, and furnished with books free of charge. Every student was considered poor who could not raise annually fourteen florins; a sum, which at that time was held sufficient for his yearly maintenance. This is indeed inconceivable in the present day and is only to be explained by the high value of money in those days the exceeding cheapness of the necessaries of life, and the simple habits of the people. During the administration of Otto Henry, the University was tended with especial love and care: at the suggestion of Melanchthon, a scheme was framed for its re-organisation, and the lectures to be delivered were minutely specified. The approaching times of religious strife had a prejudicial effect upon the University. Able teachers were dismissed, and others appointed in their place: and this, merely because the former happened to profess religious principles different from those

of the reigning prince. Such changes as these occurred frequently. On the taking of the town by Tilly, all the Protestant teachers were dismissed, and Catholics appointed in their stead. Professor von Spina had escaped with the archives of the university to Frankfort, 1623. The library was considered as among the spoils of war, and was carried away to Rome.

Under the Elector Charles Ludwig, the orphaned university was once more restored, and again after the total destruction of the town in 1693, the Elector John William manifested a truly paternal interest for the welfare of the sorely-distressed institution. He insured it a fixed income, provided for the appointment of new teachers, and augmented the number of academical institutions. In 1784 the High School for the study of political economy, which had hitherto been at Kaiserslautern, was incorporated with the Heidelberg University, upon which occasion Jung, called also Stilling came with the pupils to Heidelberg, as teacher.

In 1786 the University celebrated the fourth jubilee of her foundation. The War of the French Revolution deprived her of all the possessions and revenues on the Upper Rhine, with which in the course of centuries, she had been endowed; thereby reducing her to a condition, forlorn in the extreme. With the wise and magnanimous Prince Charles Frederick of Baden, who by the Peace of Presburg 1803, came into possession of the town, brighter prospects began to dawn. The Prince immediately declared his intention of restoring the university. Considerable sums were annually set aside for the professors' salaries, library, improvements of various kinds, as well as for the augmentation of the different scientific collections. Excellent men were nominated as teachers, whereby the fame of the university was diffused far beyond the limits of the Fatherland. As a mark of grateful acknowledgement and in order to perpetuate the memory of Charles Frederick, the University from this time has borne the name of Ruperto-Carolina. Since his time his illustrious successors have continued to watch over and promote the interests of the university with paternal care. The academical institutions are being enlarged and improved so as

to keep pace with the march of science, the chairs are constantly occupied by eminent professors, so that at present the University of Heidelberg is one of the most famous and best attended in Germany. The late Grand Duke Leopold completed his scientific studies here (1809—1811) and from 1844 to 1845, Heidelberg saw the Grand Duke Frederick and his brother the Grand Duke Ludwig, as pupils of the High School, within its walls.

Academical Institutions and Collections.

The Library, which was formerly in a room on the ground-floor of the University has, since the year 1827, been ranged in a large building close by, which was erected by the Jesuits as a seminary for boys, purchased by the town and presented to the University, the authorities of which caused it to be judiciously fitted up for the reception of the books. On the three floors of the interior, which communicate with each other by a curious iron staircase, are ranged the collections composing the library. There are some 300,000 volumes, over 2000 manuscripts, 1000 documents and 7000 dissertations. The libraries of the late professors Häusser and Mittermaier are ranged separately.

The legacy of the Elector Ludwig III formed the first foundation of the collection. In 1421 he bequeathed to the University his books, consisting of 89 manuscripts on Theology, 7 on Canon law, 5 on Jurisprudence, 45 on Medecine and 6 on Philosophy, which, according to his directions, were ranged in the Church of the Holy Ghost, for the use of the students. In the course of time the library was increased by purchases, donations and legacies. The Elector Otto Henry presented it with some rare Arabic and Greek manuscripts, brought home by him on his return from the East. Ulrich Fugger, who died at Heidelberg, bequeathed it his rich collection of books and manuscripts, and the suppression of a monastery would often enrich it with many volumes. On the taking of the town by Tilly, Pope Gregory XV. begged of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria the collection of manuscripts and documents. The duke complied with the request, upon which, a special ambassador, Leo Allatius of Rome was despatched hither to receive and forward

them to Rome, where they were ranged in thirty cases, under the name of *Bibliotheca palatina*. At the intercession of the Austrian and Prussian governements 1815 and 1816 great part of them were restored. The library is accessible to professors or students, as indeed to every man of education. It is open daily from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4.

The Archaeological Collection was founded in 1852. It was temporarily placed in the upper story of the building at present containing the library, but in 1870, the house Nr. 7 Augustinergasse was purchased by the University, and having been permanently fitted up, the collection was transferred thither (Jan. 1870). In accordance with the object of the academy, it consists for the most part of casts, models, drawings, maps etc. nevertheless it also contains a number of Roman sculptures, altars, vessels, coins etc. found in the vicinity, besides a large number of enamelled vases, bronzes, clay figures, lamps, fragments of marble etc. partly from Italy, but principally specimens of Greek (Attic) art, most of which formed part of the Thiersch Collection at Munich. The collection of coins of Fr. Creuzer, for which there is a special catalogue is likewise in this building. Among the plaster casts are about 20 large statues, a great number of busts and a model of the Acropolis at Athens.

A collection for mediaeval art has also been begun and has been incorporated with one for copper-plate engravings, which had hitherto been attached to the library. The Society for general lectures during the winter has especially contributed to its enrichment, and considerable additions have been made to it from gifts and various other sources. It is open to the public on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 12 to 1, or may be seen any day in the week on application to the porter, who resides in the building. Especial facilities are granted to students (particularly to Members of the Archaeological Institute) who desire to avail themselves of this collection.

The Medico-chirurgical Hospital for in and outdoor patients is opposite the University library; in what was formerly the Jesuitical Seminary, called the *Seminarium Carolinum*; a spacious edifice, erected between the years 1750 and 1765, with two wings extending towards

the street, and containing an ample courtyard. Here are the Surgical School with its accessories, the Town and Academical Hospital, and, in an adjacent building, the lecture-hall, operating theatre, etc.

The Lying-in Hospital is at the southern corner of the Marstallhof, and serves both for practical instruction to the students of medicine and as a finishing-school for midwives in the Lower Circle of the Rhine.

The School of Anatomy is a noble edifice of modern construction; containing an auditorium, dissecting-rooms, and anatomical collections. It is situated behind the Friedrichsbau.

The Chemical Laboratory on the north side of the Wredeplatz was erected in 1854 under the supervision of Director Bunsen, and was opened in the Summer Term of 1855.

The Friedrichsbau is a stately structure in the western part of the town, standing a little way back from the Hauptstrasse. It contains the following collections:

I The Physical Cabinet.

II The Zoological Cabinet, which includes also the paleontological collection, in the latter is a very complete skeleton of the *Halitherium Schinzii* from the Mayence basin. Open on Saturday from 2 to 4, but may also be seen at any time on special application.

III The Schüler Mineral Collection. Purchased by the University from Professor Schüler of Jena. Open on Wednesdays from 2 to 4.

The Botanical Garden is opposite the Augenklinik and close to the Mannheimerthorplatz. The building in front, with a porch before it, contains the auditoriums, besides dwellings for the garden employés.

The Agricultural Garden lies facing the station of the Baden Line, at the south-west extremity of the Anlage. In the middle is a sort of rustic dwelling, tenanted by the gardener and which at the same time serves as a repository for seeds, specimens, garden implements etc.

The Metz Antiquarian Collection is preserved in a very handsome building a short distance beyond the Karlsthör. It comprises a rich assortment of Antiquities and curiosities of every kind. Open daily. Admission 18 kr.

Educational Establishments and Schools.

The Grand Ducal Lyceum, in the Grabengasse.

The Town High School, in the Kettengasse.

The Industrial School in the Kettengasse.

The United National and Industrial Schools.

The former Evangelical, Catholic and Jewish National schools have been united into one mixed school, which was opened May. 11. 1870. The school buildings are at the corner of the Plöckstrasse, directly facing St. Peter's Church.

The Infant School, in the Burgweg.

In addition to these there are a number of private, educational establishments viz: for boys, those of Dr. Gaspey, Bergheimerstrasse, W. P. L. Böhm, Plöckstrasse, Ch. Philippe, Plöckstrasse; for girls, those of W. J. Erhardt, Theaterstrasse, The Misses Faller, Plöckstrasse, and those of Mesdames Theiss, Schupp, Lambeck, Capellen &c.

Other institutions.

The Orphanage, to the left of the Burgweg, founded 1853.

The Town Savings Bank, open Wednesdays and Fridays.

The Loan Office, east Hauptstrasse, open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 8 to 12.

The Savings Bank, for parishioners generally.

The Baths 32 and 94 Plöckstrasse.

Swimming Baths for gentlemen, facing the Zimmerplatz.

» » at the east end of the town.

» » for ladies, facing the Zimmerplatz.

Besides these there are a Riding School, Fencing School, and Gymnasium.

Places of Entertainment.

The Museum, is situated in the Ludwigsplatz and is the property of a society of shareholders, founded in 1828 for the purpose of promoting social amusement by conversation, readings, music and dancing. The building con-

tains several saloons for conversation, together with dining-rooms and very elegant and spacious dancing saloon. There is also an excellent reading-room attached, which is constantly supplied with all the principal political and scientific journals of the day, newspapers and periodicals both home and foreign. The members also enjoy the advantage of a well-stocked library.

A number of balls are given annually by the members of the club, who have the privilege of introducing a friend to any one of the entertainments. Subscriptions may be taken out by the month.

The Harmonie, a club similar to that of the Museum. Meetings are held in a house opposite the Court of Baden, now the property of the Club, but which formerly belonged to Count Wieser, and the same in which in 1685 the consort of the Elector Charles Ludwig with her household, resided. In the newly-erected building at the rear is the spacious dancing-saloon, the garden-saloon, billiard and reading-rooms. Contiguous to this is a large garden tastefully laid out, in which, during the fine summer evenings, musical entertainments are given.

The Theatre. The expenses of its erection were defrayed by voluntary contributions from the inhabitants and by shares. It was commenced in the spring of 1853, and in October of the same year the stage was thrown open. Part of the decorations and machinery were the gift of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke Frederick. The town contributes annually 1500 fl. towards its support. The interior is neatly fitted up and wears a certain air of comfort: on the whole the house has fully answered the expectations, which could reasonably be entertained under the circumstances. The theatre is let on lease. The lessee is bound to give the stipulated number of 72 performances, to pay a rental of 600 fl., besides providing for the expenses of representation, heating and lighting the building &c. The whole is under the direction of a committee.

Hotels, Cafés, Refreshment Rooms.

First-Class Hotels. Hôtel Schrieder, Darmstädter Hof, Bairischer Hof, Victoria Hotel, Hôtel de l'Europe; all near the station. Badischer Hof, Prinz Carl, Hôtel Adler, at the foot of the Schlossberg, and the Hôtel de Hollande, near the Bridge.

Second-class Hotels. The Ritter and Silberner Hirsch both facing the Heiliggeistkirche; Goldenes Herz, in the Hauptstrasse, opposite the Kettengasse, The Reichskrone, near the river, and The Goldenes Ross in the Hay-market.

Café-Restaurants:

Leers, Hauptstrasse west, Wachter, Falken, on the market-place. Deuchler Kornmarkt.

Confectioners and Restaurants:

Helwerth, on the market place, Ritzhaupt, corner of the Haspelgasse, Ammann, in the Hauptstrasse, opposite the Augustinergasse, Lindauer, opposite the Theaterstrasse. Krall, corner of the Friedrichsstrasse. Helwerth, at the other end of the same street. Rupp, Hauptstrasse West.

The Castle.

Wer blickt von hoher Felsenstirn

So keck hinab in's Thal?

Wer glänzt in weiter Ferne hin

Im gold'nem Abendstrahl?

Wer ist's, der des Beschauers Blick

So hehr entgegen lacht?

Wer zieht viel Tausend Wandrer an

Mit ewig junger Pracht?

Du bist es, Heidelberger Schloss.

Du Kleinod unsrer Stadt!

Wir schauen dich und schauen dich

Und seh'n uns niemals satt.

O stehe fest und wanke nicht,

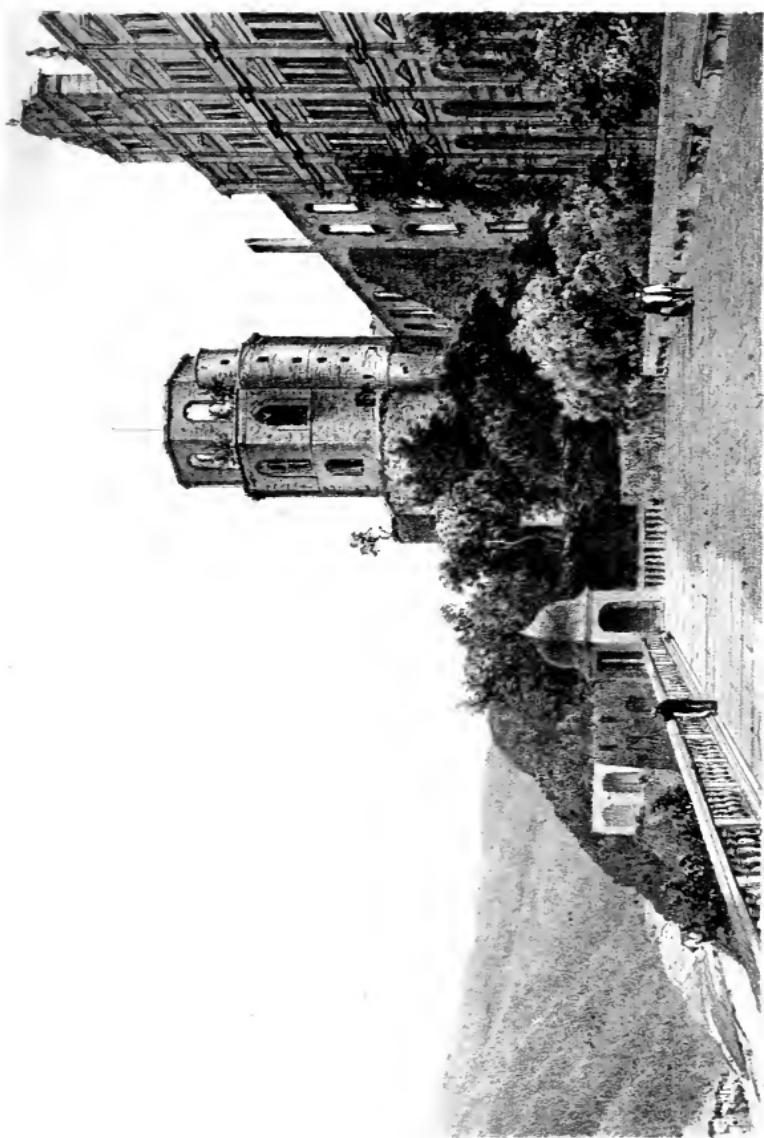
Trotz' kühn dem Sturm der Zeit,

Damit die spät'ste Nachwelt noch

An dir sich hoch erfreut.

Emil Otto.

The Castle is situated on a hill at the foot of the Königstuhl, at a height of 613 German feet above the sea and 313 above the Neckar. It is built upon granite rocks. It was begun by the Elector Rupert I in 1308 after the destruction of the ancient castle above, and from that time continued without interruption to be the residence of the Electors Palatine. In the course of centuries it has been fortified, enlarged and adorned according to the taste or requirements of its royal occupants. During the Thirty Years' War, it was several times laid siege to and in consequence suffered considerably, but under Charles Ludwig it was completely restored. In 1689 and 1693 this magnificent building became a prey to the rapacious troops of Louis XIV, who with characteristic barbarity, gave orders for its destruction. Its ruins testify how faithfully his commands were executed. It was subsequently put into partial repair, but after the departure of Charles Philip — who transferred his residence to Mannheim — the Castle of Heidelberg ceased to be the abode of the rulers of the Palatinate. The Elector Charles Theodore purposed taking up his residence in the Castle, and orders had already been issued for its renovation, when in 1764 a portion of it, near the Otto Heinrichsbau was struck by lightning, which set fire to the interior as well as to the adjacent buildings. This put an end to the work of restoration, which has never been renewed. The statues and sculp-



tures remaining in the Castle Garden, were transported to Mannheim and Schwetzingen for the ornamentation of the castles and gardens there. Since 1853 the Grand Ducal Government has placed the whole of the ruins under the care of a Castellan; a measure, which has gone far to put a stop to the wilful damage and removal of portions of the ruins.

There are two ways of gaining the Castle from the town: viz: that from the Kornmarkt up the Burgweg, for foot-passengers only. To the right of this path and on the site at present occupied by the gardens attached to the Bartholomä Brewery, formerly stood the residence of Clara von Detten, the consort of Frederick the Victorious and daughter of a nobleman of Augsburg. Their descendants are the present princes of Löwenstein. Opposite this garden stood the ancient Court of Chancery, which was burnt down, but was re-built by Frederick the Victorious. Opposite the brewery is a gate opening into a garden and bearing the name »Waisenhaus« (Orphanage). In the wall which bounds the path on the right, are various inscriptions, all of which refer to the building or restoration of the said wall. At the entrance of the fortifications erected by the Elector Charles 1683, stands the old Watch — or Guard-House, and above the keystone of the arch are the armorial bearings of the Palatinate, surrounded by the Order of the Garter. Passing through the first hall, we perceive to the left the colossal walls of the citadel of Frederick the Victorious, built 1455, and completed by his successors.

The other way to the Castle, which is also practicable for carriages is by ascending the Schlossberg. On reaching the summit, we pass over the ancient bridge into the Castle Garden. To the right, and opposite the Bridge-House are the ruins of the castle stables. The bridge, gate, and square tower are of hewn freestone, and were erected by Ludwig V, 1541. Above the arch are the rudely-executed figures of two esquires supporting the escutcheon of the Palatinate (date 1556).

Entering the Court-yard, the first building to the left, that is to say, on the west, is the Ruprechtsbau, which contains the oldest portions of the Castle. The Elector Rupert III 1398—1410, found the ancient castle too small

for him as Emperor of Germany, and caused the structure to be added, which now bears his name. On the north side, the German imperial eagle and the arms of the Palatinate and Bavaria may still be seen in good preservation.

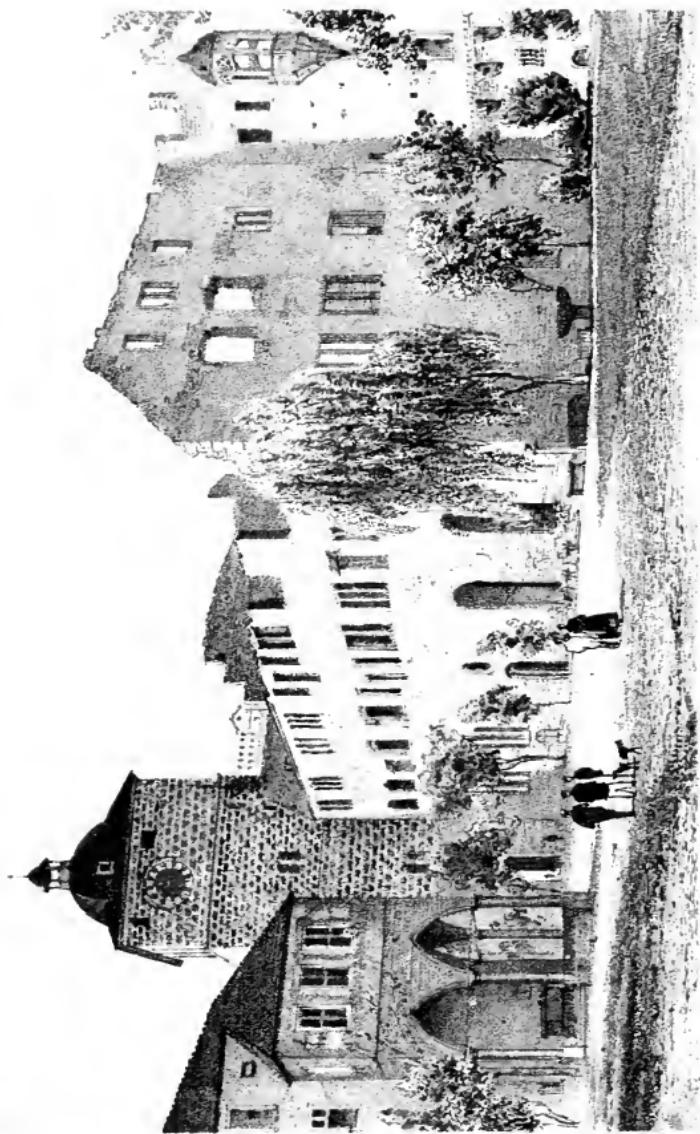
Under Frederick V, 1545, the Ruprechtsbau underwent considerable improvements. Near Ruperts' eagle he caused a slab to be inserted, on which were engraved the arms of the electors Palatine and underneath, the inscription:

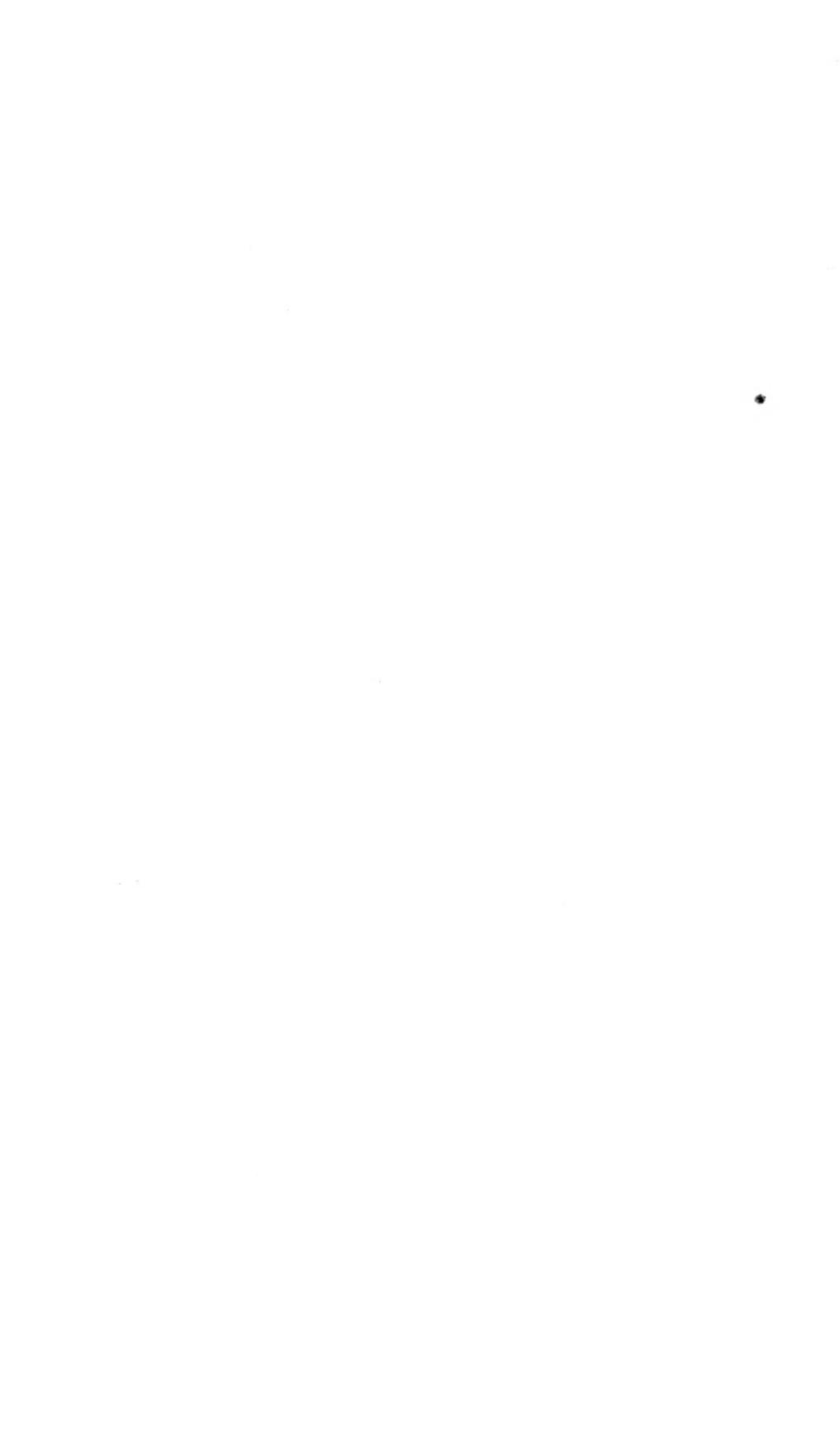
Tausend vierhundert Jar man zelt Als pfalzgraf Ruprecht wart erwelt
 Zu Römschem kong un hat regirt Uff zehn Jar darjn volfirt
 Dis hause welches pfaltzgraf Ludwig. Erneuert hat wiess stedt lustig
 Der jm vier und viertzigsten jar. Fünffzehn hundert auch fürwar
 Uss disser welt verschieden ist. Ir baider seln pfleg Jesus Christ.
 Amen.

The keystone of the arch bears an allegorical design, representing two youthful genii holding a wreath with a pair of compasses in the centre: the signification of this remains a mystery. Some have supposed it to symbolize Unity. The wreath encircling the compasses was perhaps a mark of honour and distinction in the noble art of architecture, and may have had reference to the restoration of the building by Frederick. Passing under the arched doorway, we see to the left, a hall decorated with stained-glass windows, and containing a collection of antiquities, which were for the most part found within the precincts of the castle. To the rear of the first hall is a stair leading through an octagonal turret to the upper story, where are the ruins of the Grand Hall of the Knights. A marble chimney-piece, with the arms of the Pfalz and of Denmark, is all that remains to testify to the ancient splendour of this apartment, whose walls have so often echoed to the boisterous revelry of court banquets, or the wedding festivities of princes and nobles.

The consort of Frederick II, Dorothea, was a Danish princess; whence the busts of the king and queen of Denmark, Christian and Isabella, in this apartment, as also those of the emperor Charles V and his consort Isabella, with laurel wreath. On the inside of the jambs of the chimney-piece are the busts of Frederick and Dorothea, and beneath the Danish arms, the still legible inscription:

SEIN GEMAHL VON KONIGLICHEM STAMM
 FRAW DOROTHEA IST IR NAM
 GEPORN PRINCESSIN AUS DENMARKH
 NORWEGEN, SWEDEN DREI KONGREICH STARCK.





In the hall looking towards the Stückgarten, Frederick the Victorious entertained the princes taken prisoner by him at the battle of Seckenheim, and through the open window he showed them the plain, with the smoke still rising from the villages they had burned and devastated.

To the right of the Ruprechtsbau and standing somewhat farther back, its front adorned with a Gothic balcony, is the ruin known as the

Alte Bau

This is the most ancient portion of the castle, and the whole style of the interior proclaims its great age. Before it once stood a fountain, ornamented with the figure of a lion and the arms of the Pfalz. The large slabs of stone which formed part of the basin still remain. In the Alte Bau was enacted the terrible scene which caused the premature death of Ludwig IV.

The circumstances were as follows. The brother of the Elector Louis IV, Frederick, subsequently known as Frederick the Victorious, had on several occasions defeated and reduced to submission, the unruly Counts of Lützenstein, who were vassals of the Palatinate, and whose possessions lay in what is now the province of Alsace. These noblemen had a sister, Eleonora, Countess of Lützenstein, a lady of surpassing beauty and maid of honour to the Electress. Thirsting for revenge, the brothers, who were both members of the Vellmgericht, accused Frederick before that dread tribunal, and his ruin was resolved upon. Both the Confessor of the Elector and Eleonora von Lützenstein were admitted into the conspiracy. At dead of night, Eleonora disguised as the Virgin Mary, softly entered the apartment of Ludwig, and standing by his bedside, solemnly pronounced his name aloud thrice! Roused from his slumber, the prince opened his eyes. Horror seized him on beholding a figure draped in white and with a halo about its head, standing at his bed-side! The spectre announced to the trembling Ludwig, that his brother Frederick had sold himself to the Evil One, but that she — the Virgin — had exorcised the fiend, whom she now summoned to appear. Hereupon, the Confessor, enveloped in a hideous

mask to represent the Devil, rushed howling into the apartment and threw himself at the spectre's feet.

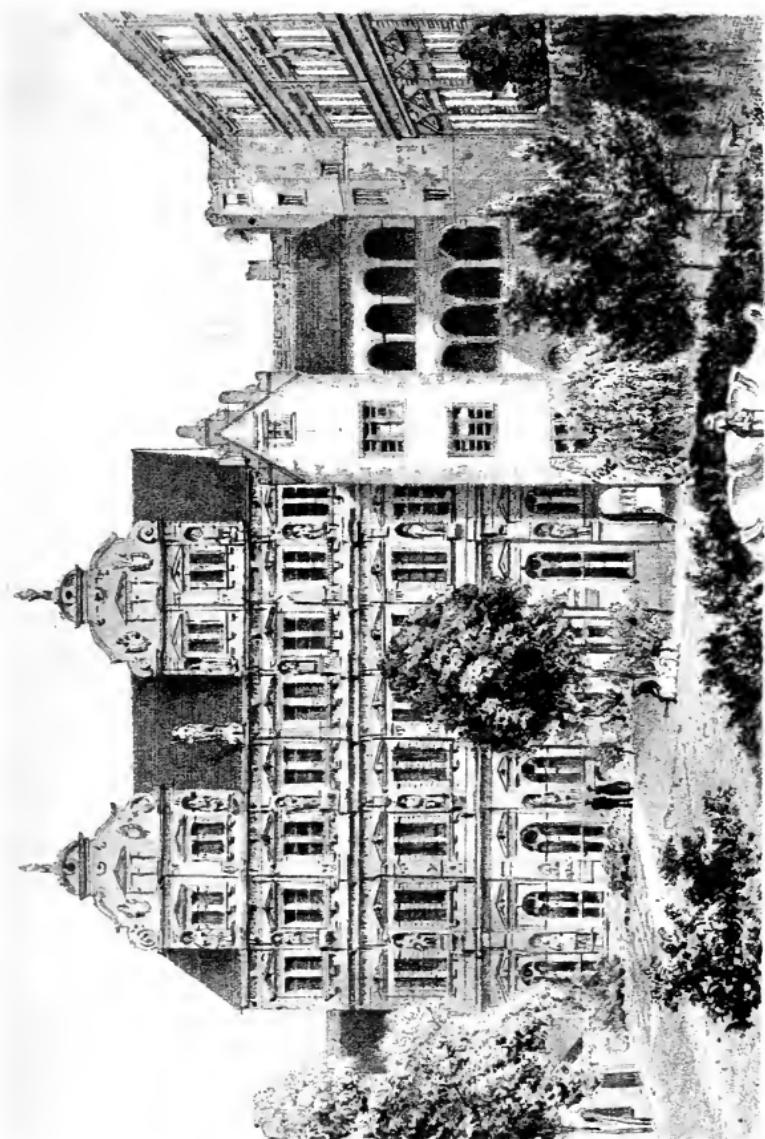
The prince's horror being at the extreme, two knights arrayed in sable armour and with daggers drawn, strode into the apartment and demanded that he should instantly lead them to the couch of his wicked brother, on whom the holy Vehm tribunal had pronounced sentence of death. Half dead with fright, and trembling in every limb, the unhappy prince was compelled to take a lamp, and lead the way to the apartment of his brother Frederick. The latter, however, had been warned that plots were contriving against his life, and as a measure of precaution, had retained two of his friends, the knights of Gemmingen and Geispitzheim near his person. Headed by his Satanic Majesty, the hobgoblin crew entered the room where Frederick was sleeping, and made towards his couch, when suddenly the watchful Gemmingen sprang upon them sword in hand, and undismayed by the menacing gestures of the diabolical mask, seized the pretended devil in his powerful grasp and hurled him with violence to the ground! Then with a single stroke of his heavy sword he severed the head of the unhappy wretch from his body! Meanwhile Geispitzheim, and Frederick, awaked by the noise, flew to their arms, and the conspirators seeing that all was lost, beat a hasty retreat down the staircase, and fled from the Castle.

The diabolical mask being torn off, disclosed to view the well-known features of the father confessor, and the Elector saw that what had occasioned him such mortal terror, was nothing more or less than an attempt on his brother's life.

In 1415 the unhappy Pope John XXIII was a captive within these walls. The circumstances of his imprisonment have been related above. From Heidelberg he was conducted to Mannheim where he also long remained a prisoner. — Adjoining the Alte Bau is the

Old Chapel

Founded by Rupert I 1346, and consecrated by Udalrich the Reverend Archbishop of Augsburg. It was considered one of the richest in Germany. During the lapse



of centuries, it underwent various alterations, and, prior to the erection of the Friedrichs Bau, was much larger; reaching as far as the north gate of the Castle. It consisted of two stories. In the lower was the Chapel proper, and in the upper, a spacious banqueting-hall, adorned with statues after the manner of the other palatial residences belonging to the Castle. After the destruction of the castle by the French, the upper story was pulled down, the lower covered with a roof, and used as a cooperage. The Chapel has now again been put into order, and from the Gothic windows, a fine view into the valley may be obtained.

In this building (now called Ruprechtshalle) the Communion was first administered in both kinds (1551). In 1535 and again in 1671, the nuptials of a Count Palatine and a princess of Denmark were solemnized here, on which occasions the Chapel was decorated with costly hangings, silver candelabra, canopies, etc.: all in the most sumptuous manner, and upwards of 4000 guests are said to have been present.

Beneath the Chapel is the entrance to the cellar containing the Great Tun of which we shall speak farther on.

Facing the entrance from the Castle Gardens, and on the north side of the courtyard, rises the stately

Friedrichs Bau

named after its founder, the Elector Frederick IV. It was begun 1601 and completed in 1607. The lower part contains the new chapel, in which Divine Service was held 1804 for the last time. The upper apartments were inhabited by the Elector and his consort. Here are at present the collections of oil-paintings and antiquities of Count von Graimberg, who generously undertook their renovation, as well as their arrangement in the different apartments, at his own expense. The collection consists of above 2000 oil and water-colour paintings, 900 drawings, upwards of 2000 copper-plate engravings, and variety of ancient coins, documents from the ninth century downwards, together with a large number of sculptures; household furniture and utensils — all of which are connected with the records of the Castle and the history of the rulers of the land,

past and present. It is open daily, and no stranger should leave the spot, without paying it a visit, for an insight into the history of this majestic ruin is alone capable of lending it real interest in the eyes of a thoughtful observer.

There is a full description of the collection, to which is appended a copious catalogue for the use of visitors. In one of the apartments is Meder's Exhibition of Works of Art, comprising oil-paintings, sketches, etc. of the Town, Castle, and Environs. The entrance is from the Courtyard, under the arcades.

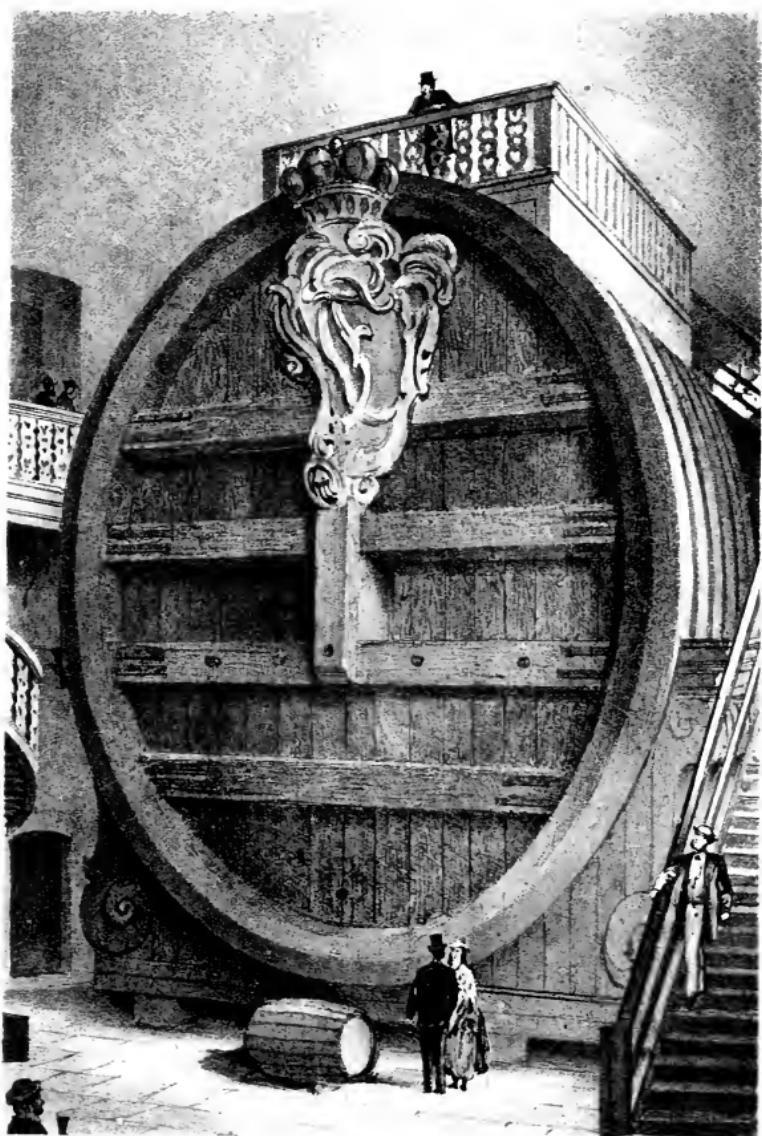
Along the façade of Frederick the Fourth's Palace, and fronting the Courtyard, are ranged the statues of the ancestors of the royal house of the Palatinate. Some of them were unfortunately damaged by cannon shot in 1633. Commencing above, from the left hand, their order is as follows:

1	2	3	4
Carolus magnus 814	Otto Wittelsbach 1183	Ludovicus 1213	Rudolphus 1319
5 Ludovicus imperator 1390	6 Rupertus rex Rom. 1410	7 Otto Rex Hungariae 1512	8 Christoph Rex Daniae 1539
9 Rupertus Sen. 1390	10 Fridericus Victoriosus 1476	11 Fridericus II. 1556	12 Otto Henricus 1559
13 Fridericus pius 1576	14 Ludovicus 1583	15 Johann Casimir 1592	16 Fridericus IV. 1607

Altogether, the style of this palace is heavy and baroque, and does not produce a pleasing effect upon the beholder. At the foot of the Friedrichs Bau, to the left, is the entrance into the cellar, in which

The Great Tun

is preserved. This famous tun was constructed in 1751 by the court-butler Engler, for the Elector Charles Theodore, the original tun of 1591, having become unfit for



use. It is larger than the foregoing, and is capable of containing 236 Fuder, or 236,000 bottles. This monster cask is strengthened with 8 iron and 18 wooden hoops. The tools used in its construction, hang on the walls of the cellar — a lasting memorial of the great work.

Close by is a wooden statue of Clemens Perkeo, a Tyrolese dwarf, who was court jester to Charles Philip. He lived in the year 1720, is said to have been able to drink 15 bottles of wine a day, and moreover not to have been destitute of mental cultivation and acquirements. Near his statue, concealed in a little box on the wall is the symbol of his office, which emerges somewhat suddenly on pressing the spring below. Passing through the Friedrichs Bau we come out upon the

Grand Terrace,

which affords a magnificent prospect of the Neckar valley and the plain of the Rhine. This terrace, with the rampart below, which is now brilliant with gardens, are also the work of Frederick IV, 1610.

Returning into the courtyard, we perceive on the right and near the Friedrichsbau, the so-called.

New Court of Frederick II.

It will easily be recognized by the three rows of arcades, one above the other, the bottom row of which is decorated with the armorial bearings of Denmark and the Pfalz. It dates from 1549, and extends between the lofty octagonal tower and the Otto-Heinrichsbau. Viewed from the outside, it is easily recognisable by a handsome balcony on the east, looking down into the valley. The site is said formerly to have been occupied by an ancient stronghold, called the Schlierburg, and earlier still, by a Roman castle.

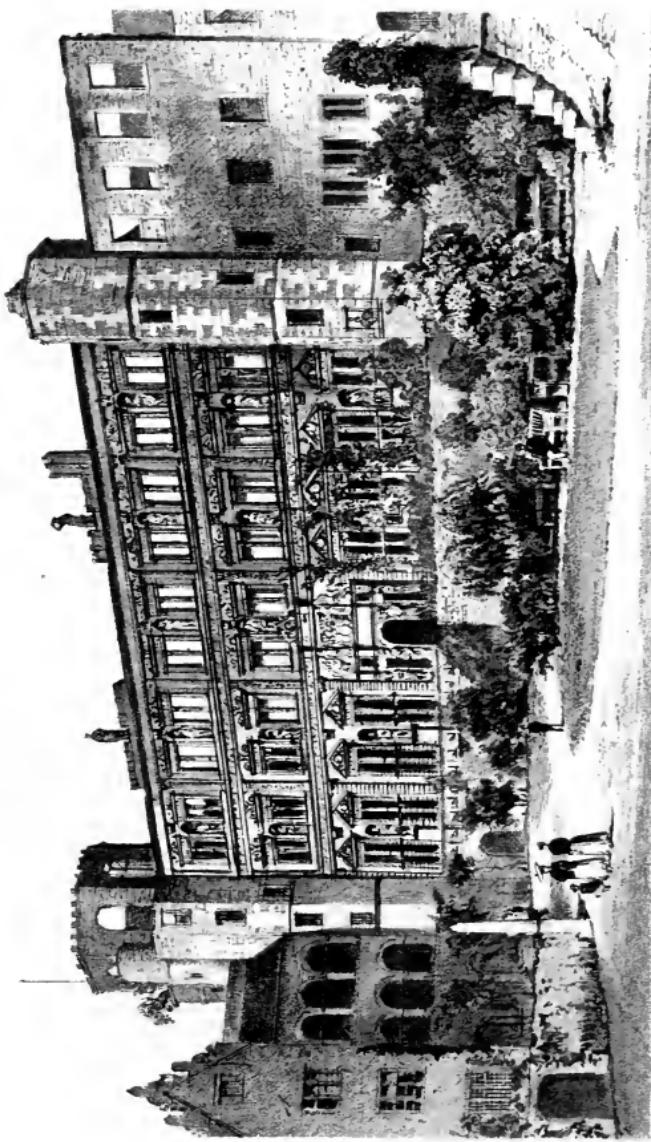
On the east side of the courtyard, rises that chef d'oeuvre of architecture, the magnificent

Otto-Heinrichsbau,

begun by the elector Otto Heinrich, 1556. The design of this stately palace, which is built in the Italian style, is said to have been furnished by Michael Angelo. The numerous statues with which the side fronting the courtyard is embellished, represent subjects taken from Scripture, Roman history, and mythology. They are of exquisite finish, and bear ample testimony to the consummate genius of the artist. The four figures, which support the entablature above the portal, are pronounced by connoisseurs to be particularly felicitous, both in attitude and expression. Above the arched entrance is the following inscription »Otto Heinrich, von Gottes Gnaden Pfalzgraf bei Rhein, des heil. Römisch Reichs Ertzdruchsess und Churfürst, Herzog in Nieder- und Ober-Bayern« (Otto Henry, by the grace of God Count Palatine of the Rhein, Archduke and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, Duke of Upper and Lower Bavaria), and above, the armorial bearings of the Palatinate, supported by two beautiful Karyatiden — detached pillars surmounted by a female bust, as supporters of the entablature and to the left and right the figures of men in conflict with lions — an allusion to the combats of the Lion of the Palatinate with his enemies.

The lower range of statues, beginning from the left hand, represent: Joshua, Samson, Hercules and David. The rhymes below the figures are insignificant. In the centre row are allegorical personifications of Strength, Faith, Love, Hope, Justice; in the third row; Saturn, Mars, Venus, Mercury and Diana; while above all the rest, stands, on the left. Pluto, and on the right, Jupiter.

Entering the building, we have to the left: The Imperial, or Knight's Hall, and facing us, the Hall of Audience: adjoining these, a range of lofty apartments. What remains, though in ruins, still bears traces of the splendour of other days. The walls and panels are richly adorned with sculptures, for the most part, in a good state of preservation. In the right of the Otto-Heinrichsbau, as seen from the courtyard, stands



The Ludwigsbau

Built by the Elector Ludwig V, 1524. Above the entrance is his escutcheon with the date 1524. Within, a winding stair leads to the octagonal tower above. To the right of this building and partly bounding the courtyard on the east and south, stand the offices and outhouses built by Ludwig V, 1508. The tall chimney, which towers high above the ruins, is still in a good state of preservation. Traces of the huge fireplace are also distinctly visible. The southern portion is still habitable and is occupied by the tenant to whom the whole is let.

On entering the courtyard from the garden, our attention is arrested by the great castle-well, on the right. The superstructure is supported by four detached granite pillars, which, by order of Ludwig V, were transported hither from the ruins of the Palace of Charlemagne, at Ingelheim, where they had remained for centuries, buried beneath the rubbish. They are all that are left of the hundred pillars presented to Charlemagne by the cities of Rome and Ravenna.

Beyond the well, and more towards the centre of the courtyard, is the fountain erected by Frederick IV in 1607. About the same time, that portion of the courtyard rising towards the Otto-Heinrichsbau, was enclosed with a wall of freestone. This hill was formerly adorned with a statue of Mercury, and a Roman altar, which had been dug up in the neighbourhood. Let us now leave the courtyard, and take a view of the Castle from the outside.

The Blown-up Tower

was built by Frederick the Victorious, 1455. In 1544 it was connected with the square watch-tower by means of a lofty wall of hewn freestone. It measures 82 feet in diameter, and the walls are 20 feet in thickness. In 1610 an octagonal superstructure was added, and the ancient pointed roof replaced by one in the shape of a dome. In 1689 the French general Mélac gave orders for it to be blown up. This was done. The massive structure was

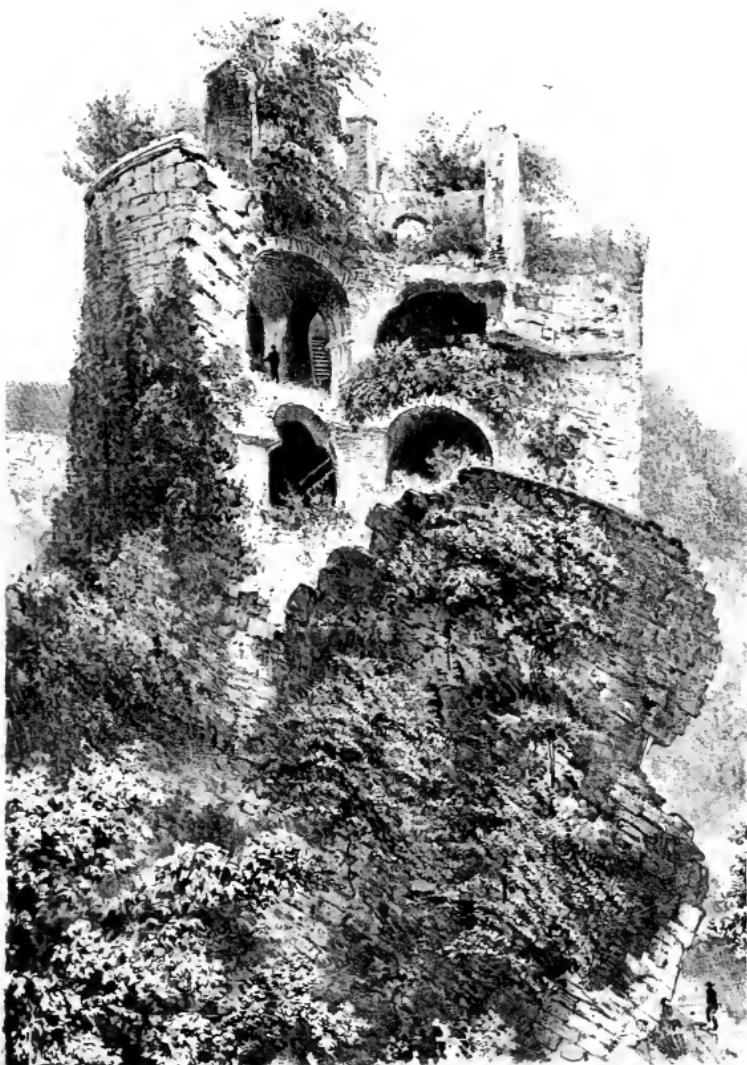
rent asunder by the shock, half of it was left standing upright, while the other half sank down obliquely in one solid mass, and remains to the present day, an object of astonishment and admiration to the beholder. Entrance to the tower is gained from the courtyard. At the foot of this ruin is a spring of excellent water, the resort on fine spring mornings of many who come to quench their thirst or fortify their constitutions, and certain it is, that a daily draught of this invigorating beverage, combined with the pure air and the walk up from the town, must be eminently calculated to preserve the »Mens sana in corpore sano«. The adjoining well-house was built by the elector Charles Theodore, 1767, and bears an inscription in Latin to the effect: »that the said elector erected the house and that the water was pronounced, by the sovereign princess Elisabeth Augusta, to be »a new nectar of health«

The Round or Library Tower

was erected by Frederick II, 1555, and by his directions the Library was placed here, whence its name of The Library Tower. On the exterior of the north side may be seen the arms of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. It was destroyed by fire in 1693, partially restored 1716, and again burnt out 1763.

The Octagonal Tower

was begun by the elector Ludwig in 1524, and was originally circular in form: the upper octagonal portion being added by Frederick II, 1550, and provided with a large bell, whence the whole came to be called The Bell Tower. Having fallen into decay, it was in 1608 put into repair and arched over with stone. During the Thirty Years' War it sustained considerable damage and was again restored by Charles Ludwig, 1659. In 1693 it was destroyed by the French, was again renovated in 1716, until in the year 1764, it took fire, and the heat of the flames melted the great bell. The armoury, built 1455, by Frederick the Victorious, stood at the foot of this tower, where its vast



walls may yet be traced. It is still possible to ascend the Bell Tower. The entrance is from the courtyard.

The Stückgarten.

Is situated on the ramparts, and is now laid out as a garden, with broad walks shaded by tall lime-trees. The entrance to it is by the Elisabeththor, an elegant structure, adorned with some good specimens of sculpture, and erected in 1615 by the elector Frederick II, in honour of his consort, Elisabeth of England. The garden rests on the tremendous rampart raised by Ludwig V in 1526, and which is pierced with numerous subterranean passages. From the Big Tower, as well as from the moat, it is possible to enter these gloomy labyrinths, but only for a short distance, as they are for the most part choked up with rubbish. They have on this account, been only partially explored. Probably they served to connect the Big Tower in the Englische Bau with the large circular buttress in the Stückgarten, where the seats are now placed. At the rear of the garden, stands a stone, which records, that the elector Charles in 1681, whilst engaged in artillery practice, performed the extraordinary feat of hitting a cannon-ball, which had been placed as a mark. From the Stückgarten, there is an exceedingly beautiful view of the opening of the Neckar valley, and of the plain of the Rhine as far as Mannheim. Behind the Stückgarten, and communicating with it by a door, rises

The Big Tower

which terminates the defences of the north side. This work was completed by Ludwig V, 1533. Its walls are 20 feet thick, and it originally measured 90 feet in diameter. The elector Frederick V caused its height to be increased to 270 feet, and had a new dining-hall, 80 feet wide, built within its walls. In 1681, the pleasure-seeking elector Charles, who hated every kind of serious occupation, contrived a theatre within this tower, and himself took part in the plays which were performed here by the ladies and gentlemen of his court. From the dense masses of

ivy, with which this ruin is overgrown, look down from the niches in which they stand, the venerable statues of two electors: Ludwig V, with the characteristic long beard and wearing the electoral hat; and Frederick V, who was in 1619, chosen king of Bohemia. Between these statues is a Latin inscription, which records, that the tower was built 1533 by Ludwig, Elector and Count Palatine, that the elector Frederick, Vicar of the Roman Empire, caused the upper portion, as far as the plinth to be pulled down and carried up anew, that he also increased the height of the dining-hall by 33 feet and caused the pillars which supported the roof, to be taken out without injuring the same, 1619. In 1689 the Big Tower was blown up by command of the French general Mélac. Near this work and connecting it on the east with the castle, stands that portion of the ruins, known as

The Englische Bau,

erected by Frederick V, 1612, in honour of his royal consort Elisabeth, daughter of James I of England and grand-daughter of Mary, Queen of Scots. It fell into ruins at the same time as the Big Tower, 1689. The small round tower to the left of the Stückgarten, was built by Ludwig V, 1541.

The numerous defences by which the Castle is surrounded, have been erected in the course of centuries, and have undergone continual alterations: in some instances complete renovation. The last to be raised were those through which the visitor first passes, on entering the Castle from the Burgweg. Immediately opposite the first doorway, stand the ruins of the old watch-tower; further to the north and east are the works raised by the elector Charles, 1681, and which may be recognized by their walls of fine hewn freestone, and by the vaulted embrasures, with here a detached sentry-box built of stone. At the extreme north-east angle of these works, formerly stood a circular tower, called the Karlsturm.

The visitor to the castle, after having viewed it from the outside, should not neglect to inspect the interior also, and by beginning with the more ancient portions of the

ruins, and then passing on to those of comparatively modern date, trace the gradual progress and development of architecture as here illustrated.

An intelligent guide will call attention to many interesting historical associations connected with the castle, for which we cannot find space in this little book. The moats and ditches, the batteries and subterranean passages are now rendered easy of access, and a portion of the north side has been tastefully ornamented with pleasure-gardens. On one of the northern ramparts, is the grave of an English colonel, named Fulco Houncks, who was in the Swedish service, and who, together with his sergeant Abraham Meppel, fell whilst gallantly aiding in the defence of the Castle against the Imperialists, 1653. Many human skeletons have been dug up at this spot, doubtless those of Swedish soldiers, who fell during the siege.

The Castle Garden.

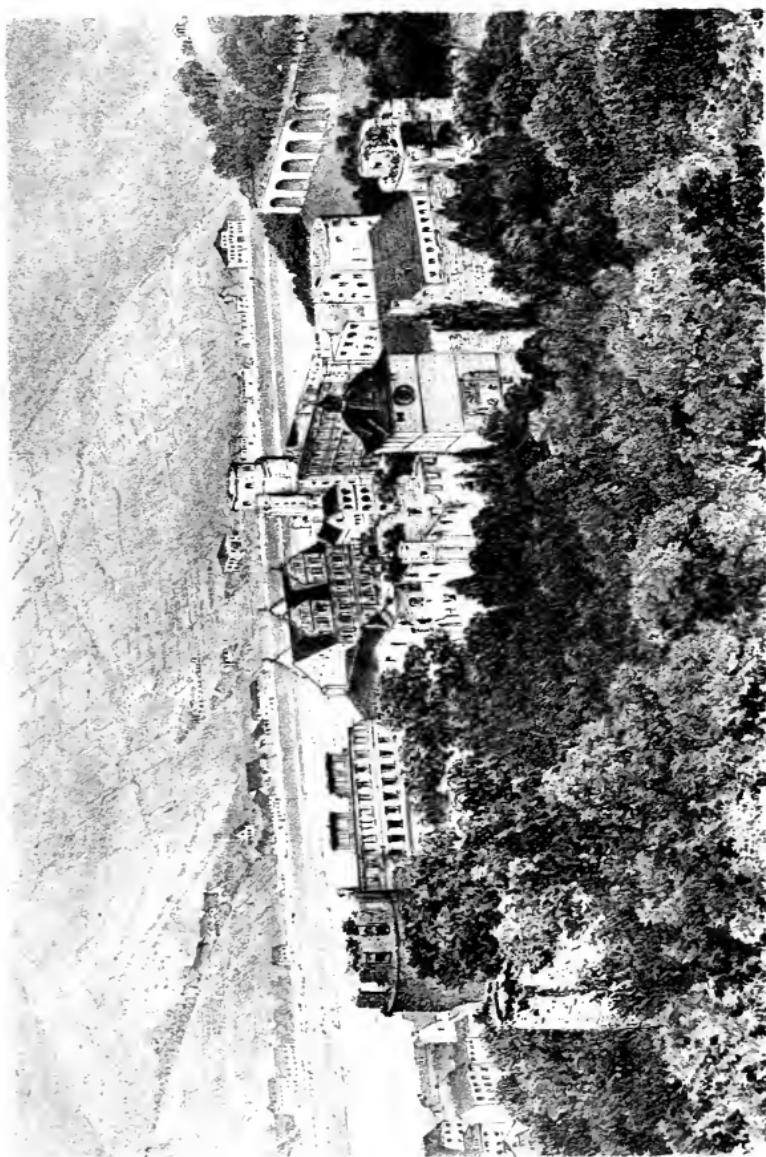
Part of the present site was once occupied by the Zoological Gardens of the Electors. In 1613, Frederick V gave orders to the court architect, Salomon de Caus, for the laying out a garden here; a task involving far more labour on the part of the architect than on that of the gardener, as, in order to secure level space, terraces without number had to be constructed. The new garden was richly adorned with statues, fountains and grottoes, and could even boast of an orangery containing 430 trees. This was covered in every winter, and artificial heat kept up. At the east end of the garden are still standing the ruins of the large grotto, with all kinds of animals carved in stone, together with a rude figure of the Rhine God, which formerly reposed in the centre of a fish-pond before the grotto. At the eastern extremity of the terraced walk, running parallel to the wall, rises a lofty arch, now walled up, but which used to be the entrance to a deep recess or niche, containing a spring, with a statue of Neptune. Above, stood the colossal statue of Frederick V. At the opposite extremity of this path are the ruins of a long range of arched recesses, which formerly served as grottoes, baths, vivaries, &c. The finest part of the garden is The Great Terrace, built on gigantic arches. The view from

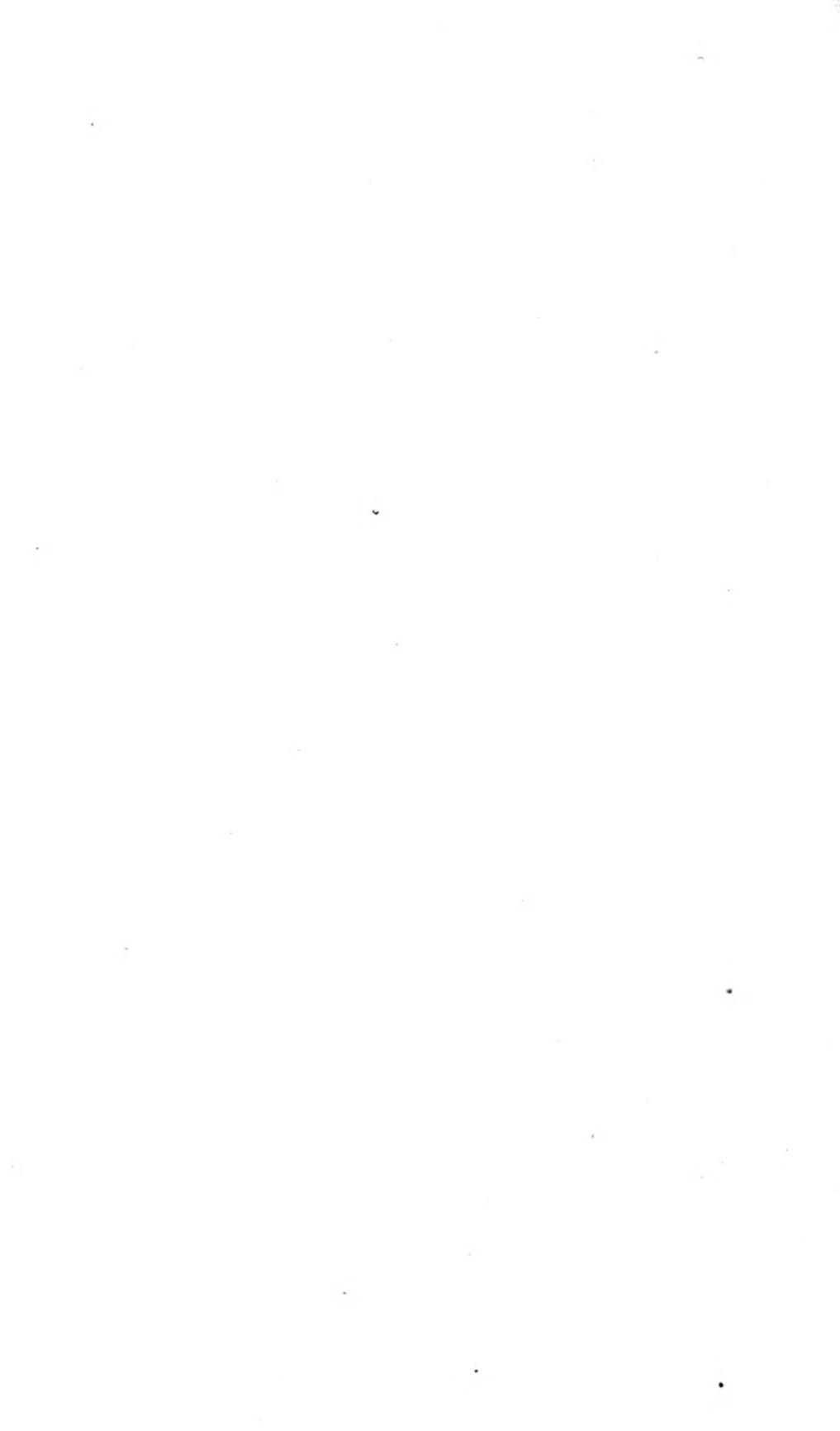
here, embraces the Castle, Town, the plain of the Rhine, with the distant peaks beyond, all of which lie stretched out as in a map. The garden did not escape the general destruction that overtook the castle at the hands of the merciless French, 1693. After this it was left wild and desolate for many a long year. At length, in 1804, the elector Charles Frederick gave orders for it to be restored on a new plan. Since his time, it has undergone no material alteration. Here and there, traces of the ancient garden are still visible; for example, the venerable limes in the Stückgarten, the three rows of ancient yoke-elms behind the refreshment-rooms, together with indications of avenues, mazes, &c. &c.

On the small terrace opposite the Blown — up Tower stands the Restaurant, which was built in 1865. The accommodation is good and the charges are moderate. From this terrace the visitor overlooks the eastern part of the ruins; the massive tower of Frederick the Victorious, and near it the tall chimney of the ancient kitchen; part of the palace of Ludwig V, the Library Tower with its many windows, the rear of the Otto-Heinrichsbau, the new palace of Frederick II, and the Octagonal Tower. There they stand; the labour and the pride of many centuries, silently moulderling into the dust from whence they sprung. The hand of Nature, however, never at rest, has enwrapped them in a mantle of ivy and bright green foliage, as if to shield them from the violence of man.

A tradition still lingers among the vulgar, that, buried beneath these ruins, lie the secret chambers of that terrible tribunal, called the Vehmgericht, as also a mysterious vaulted cave, said to be adorned with sculptures of extraordinary beauty. Setting aside the many stories of secret caves and treasures, it is still far from improbable that, in the dark depths of the countless inaccessible, and unexplored passages with which these vast ruins abound, many a venerable relic of the past, yet lies hidden.

Tickets for seeing the interior of the Castle, The Great Tun etc. may be had at the office in the courtyard, to the right of the entrance to the grand terrace. The prices are: For 1 Person 30 kr. Two, 48 kr. Three or more 18 kr. each. For the Great Tun alone: 1 Person 6 kr. Three or more 3 kr. each. Children under ten years of age are admitted free.





The Environs.

Leaving the Castle garden, and ascending the carriage road to the left, a walk of twenty minutes brings us to the

Molkenkur,

which may also be reached from the Castle, by following the footpath known as the Friesenweg. At the top, there is a good inn, and attached to it, an establishment for the cure of certain maladies by the use of Molken or whey, whence the name Molkenkur or Whey Cure. The view from this point is beautiful in the extreme. Directly opposite, rises the Heiligenberg with its ruined convent plainly visible, while beyond it and away to the east, stretch the pine-clad summits of the Odenwald. To the west, lies a deep wooded gorge, varied occasionally with huge masses of rock of the most fantastic forms, and intersected with romantic paths; and away beyond, a vast expanse of plain, dotted with villages and hamlets, and threaded by the winding streams of the Rhine and Neckar; while, bounding the horizon, rise the shadowy peaks of the Haardgebirge. Below us, and on the lowest spur of the hill on which we are standing, the ruined Castle stands out in bold relief, and lower still, extending in a long line parallel to the Neckar, lies the town of Heidelberg. Opposite, the pretty villas of Neunheim, backed with vineyards innumerable: the whole forming a panorama that well repays the fatigue of the ascent.

According to authentic tradition, there stood, in the fifth century, at the eastern extremity of this hill, and on the site of a Roman castle, the fortified dwelling of a Franconian duchess, named Jetta, who, by her charity and benevolence, endeared herself to the simple inhabitants of the valley. Her memory still lives among the peasant-folk, and tradition has transformed her into a sorceress. Long afterwards, this castle on the Jettenbühl, as it was called, was bequeathed by his father, to Conrad, Duke of Swabia,

brother of the Emperor Frederick I. surnamed Redbeard. On being made Count Palatine, he took up his residence here, 1155. Secure in his castle of the Jettabühl, he ruled with a powerful hand, his vast possessions, extending far down the Rhine. Often would he sally forth at the head of his warlike bands, and having reduced the enemy to submission, return in triumph, enriched by new concessions of territory. Here too he received the visit of his imperial brother and accompanied him with a brilliant retinue to Italy. The nuptials of his daughter Agnes — deemed one of the most beautiful and richest heiresses of her time — with Duke Henry of Brunswick, took place in this mountain fortress. Conrad of Hohenstaufen, the first Palsgrave of that line, and the founder of Heidelberg, terminated his eventful life here. After him his successors Henry the Elder and Younger of the House of Brunswick, the Elector Louis I, and his son Otto the Illustrious, successively inhabited the old castle. Henry VII, King of the Germans, having rebelled against his father, the emperor Frederick II, was by him (1236) entrusted to the keeping of the Count Palatine Otto Henry, who caused him to be incarcerated here, where he remained a prisoner until led away into Italy. Ludwig II, surnamed the Severe, who from motives of jealousy had caused his innocent consort, Maria of Brabant, to be executed at Donauwerth, was residing here, when the castle was destroyed by fire, 1278. He caused it to be restored, but only imperfectly, and expired here, 1296, in the very same room in which he had been born. Owing to the ruinous state in which portions of the castle still remained, his successors seldom chose it as their place of residence, but began to lay the foundations of the present castle on the hill below. It however still continued to be used as an armoury and powder-magazine for more than two hundred years afterwards, until on the 25th. of April 1537, between 3 and 4 in the afternoon during a heavy thunderstorm, a flash of lightning struck the old tower, which at the time was full of powder. So violent was the explosion that followed, that beams and stones were hurled into the town below, doors were unhinged, and windows shattered. Of the old castle itself, scarcely one stone was left standing upon another. The

warder, with his wife and child were blown to atoms, and many people in the town were killed by the falling ruins. For a long time the place lay solitary and deserted, until in the year 1544, the elector Frederick II caused a summer-house to be built there, every vestige of which has however disappeared, probably during the Thirty Years' War. In 1621, some forts were built here, which Tilly several times vainly attempted to storm, and in 1634 the Imperialists posted several batteries of artillery on the height, from whence they bombarded the castle below. Since that time, the place remained deserted until as before remarked, it again came into notice, and the present inn was built, 1853. The tourist should, if the evening be clear, remain to watch the sunset — a spectacle, that, once witnessed, will never be forgotten by the lover of nature.

The New Anlage,

which also bears the names of Leopoldstrasse and Sophienstrasse, extends from the Klingenthal to the railway-station, and from thence to the Neckar, opposite Neuenheim. Space for it was gained by the removal of the last remains of the ancient fortifications, and by draining a swamp, which had been formed by the overflowing and neglect of the ancient moat. The laying-out of this charming promenade, with its fine avenue of chestnut, pleasant garden &c. has been an inestimable boon to the inhabitants.

The New Cemetery

is situated to the left of the Rohrbach Road, at about a quarter of an hour's walk from the town. It stands on a gentle rising-ground, just at the foot of the long range of hills which form the eastern boundary of the Rhine plain. The summit of the rising-ground is adorned with a small but neat chapel: below is the cemetery, which is very prettily and tastefully laid out. Among the numerous monuments are some fine specimens of sculpture. Since the opening of the New Cemetery (1844), interments in the churchyards within the town have ceased entirely. If on leaving, we follow the same road by which we came, to-

wards the hills, we shall arrive at The Valley of the Three Troughs, whence a gradually ascending path leads to the Speyerer or Neuhof, of which we shall speak further on.

The Waterfall, The Pulpit, Giant's Stone, Trutzkaiser.

From the Klingenthal, there are a number of romantic paths leading to these points. To begin with the Waterfall. Starting from the Klingenthal, an easy ascent of from 5 to 10 minutes brings us to it and here, if so disposed, the visitor can repose himself, there being no lack of seats. The Waterfall is artificial. Huge blocks of stone are piled one above the other, and aided by a few tastefully-disposed groups of trees, the effect is pretty in the extreme. Unfortunately, in dry seasons it often occurs that there is very little water and then of course the fall is a failure. The expenses of its construction were borne by a Society in Heidelberg, which has already expended considerable sums in the adornment and improvement of the environs. Above the Waterfall, the carriage-road branches to the right and left, that to the right leading past the great stone-quarry to the Kanzel or Pulpit, a sort of balcony, built on a projection of the steep rocky wall, and affording a fine view of the town and surrounding country. Just below is the Riesensteine or Giant's Stone, a huge crag, which excites the interest of the stranger, poised as it is on a small fragment of rock. From the Kanzel, a narrow footpath leads to the Riesensteine, and lower down, to the public-house bearing the sign of the Riesensteine, and much frequented on Sundays. Continuing along the carriage-road beyond the Kanzel, the eye enjoys a succession of beautiful views, varying with every turn of the road. An easy walk of ten minutes from the Kanzel, brings us to a second projection of the hill, from which there is a magnificent and very extensive view, embracing the valley, town and castle, part of the Bergstrasse and the plain of the Rhine, with the distant range of the Haardgebirge.

From this point, the carriage-road ascends to the Speyererhof. Let us, however, first follow the path to the right, which leads downwards. A descent of five minutes brings

us to a sort of promontory, where the path again divides, that to the left leading out into the Rohrbach Road near the Cemetery, while that to the right, winding through the Wolfsschlucht or Wolf's Ravine, runs out into the Anlage, just beside the Victoria Hotel. To return to the promontory where these paths separate. There is a fine view of the plain, and on a clear day, the dome of the Cathedral of Speyer is distinctly visible. Just below, formerly stood the Trutzkaiser, built by Frederick the Victorious, and demolished by Tilly.

We will now suppose, that instead of descending, we had followed the carriage-road, which it will be remembered, led upwards. After winding along the slope of the hill, through shady woods, and then across a ravine spanned by a low bridge of red sandstone, this road bears to the right, and brings us to the

Speyerer- or Neu-Hof.

This demesne was laid out at the expense of the municipality of Heidelberg, 1854. It comprises 113 acres of land, obtained by clearing. The whole, together with the right of keeping an inn here, is let on lease by the town. Many reasons contribute to render this beautiful spot the favourite resort of pedestrians — the delightful walk thither, its charming position, surrounded as it is with the lovely green of the woods, and far from the noisy hum and bustle of the town, and lastly; the lovely prospect, which open between the mountains away to the west, and takes in the peaks beyond the Rhine, with the towering summit of the Donnersberg. The accommodation at the inn is good. From here, a path descends through the Thal der drei Tröge, past the Cemetery, and out into the Rohrbach Road. Those, however, who wish to prolong their walk, should, on leaving the Speyererhof, take the path past the Bierhälderhof, and through the valley to

Rohrbach.

A village within an easy hour's walk of Heidelberg. It is mentioned in documents as early as the year 767.

In the 16th. century, a Roman altar was found here, and was taken to Heidelberg, and placed on the hill in front of the Otto Heinrichsbau. In the Thirty Years' War the village was burnt down. In 1693, it was the head-quarters of the French. The spacious mansion near the high road, and surrounded with park and pleasure-grounds was inhabited by Maximilian Joseph, before he became king of Bavaria. Subsequently, it was occupied by Amelia Margravine of Baden, but has now become private property. Leaving Rohrbach to the left, we arrive in a quarter of an hour at

Kirchheim,

Here, as in most of the villages of the plain, agriculture is in a flourishing condition and many of the inhabitants are in easy circumstances. During the Thirty Years' War, Kirchheim shared the same fate as Rohrbach and other villages in the vicinity: it was burnt to the ground and the fields laid waste. This was again the case in the so-called Orleans War, and it is owing to their being so frequently devastated, by the French, that the villages of the ancient Palatinate, particularly those about Heidelberg, contain scarcely any houses whose antiquity reaches beyond the seventeenth century.

The König- or Kaiserstuhl (King's Seat).

May be reached by the carriage-road from the Castle, or, starting from the Klingenthal, past the Molkenkur and stone-quarries, where both the carriage-roads meet. Besides these, there are however, several footpaths more or less easy of ascent, and less circuitous. One of these latter, called the Plättelsweg, begins near the Molkenkur and leads straight up to the summit of the Kaiserstuhl. It was made by the Romans, and is paved with large stones. There is a continuation of the same path, near Sinsheim.

The Königstuhl lies 1752 feet above the sea-level. The origin of the name Königstuhl is unknown. An ancient tradition relates that the German king Estermann dictated laws under an oak-tree here. It received the name of Kaiserstuhl in 1815, when Francis, emperor of Austria and Alexander, emperor of Russia made the ascent.

There is, to the north-west of the tower, a stone bearing an inscription commemorative of their visit, but now overgrown with bushes. The building of the Tower, which crowns the summit, was the result of an appeal made in 1832, by Henry Jacobi of Cassel, then a bookseller's assistant, and which appeared in the Heidelberger Wochenblatt. In consequence of this appeal a committee was formed, which undertook to raise subscriptions. The Grand Duke Leopold gave a considerable sum, as is mentioned in the inscription above the entrance, and in 1833, the tower was already completed. A winding stair leads to the top, whence there is a prospect, well calculated to strike the visitor with wonder. Spread out in a vast circle, lie hill, valley, and plain, dotted with towns and villages, and, by the aid of a telescope (to be had at the inn just below), the eye takes in the Rhine and Neckar, Mannheim, Speyer, Worms, the mountains near Heilbronn and those near Baden-Baden, the chain of the Hardt, the Vosges, the Bergstrasse, the Feldberg; the mountains of the Rhine as far as Bingen, and even the spire of Strasburg Cathedral. Those who do not mind rising early should ascend the Königstuhl before day-break, and see the sun rise — a sight for beholding which, this lofty point is peculiarly well-adapted, as it commands the whole of the surrounding country. — From the Königstuhl there is a good carriage road to the Kohlhof. A shady footpath leads north-east from the Königstuhl to the Wolfsbrunnen, passing through the wildly romantic Felsenmeer, or Sea of Rocks, which is well worth a visit.

The Wolfsbrunnen (Wolf's spring).

May also be reached by the carriage-road running parallel to the Neckar. The houses, which from the Karls-thor, lie scattered along this road, form the village of Schlierbach, belonging to the parish of Heidelberg. At a little more than half an hour's walk from the town, the road leaves the Neckar, and ascends to the right. Continuing onwards, a walk of another quarter of an hour, brings us to the Wolfsbrunnen. Several streams unite here, and the breeding of trout is carried on to a considerable extent.

The stillness and seclusion of the valley, and the murmur of the brooks shaded by tall limes, have always rendered it a favourite with those who love solitary walks, or who are of a poetic or sentimental turn. Even Frederick the Victorious often repaired hither with his friend and preceptor, Kemnat, and reposed himself by the shady brook. In 1544, Frederick II caused the streams to be enclosed, and had a hunting-lodge built here. The poet Opitz of Boberfeld, who in 1699 was studying at Heidelberg, has celebrated the praises of the Wolfsbrunnen in a sonnet. La Fontaine lays the finest scene of his best story, »Clara du Plessis«, containing the true history of a French emigrant's family, at the Wolfsbrunnen. According to the legend, the charitable Jetta, who it will be remembered, resided at the old castle on the Molkenkur, had one day been out walking and had sat down to rest by the cool spring, when she was seized and torn to pieces by a she-wolf; whence the origin of the name Wolfsbrunnen. The present inn occupies the site of the ancient hunting-lodge. The opportunity of tasting the delicious trout, fresh caught on the spot, should not be neglected. On returning, we would advise the stranger to take the road stretching along the slope of the hill. About twelve minutes' walk from the Wolfsbrunnen, and on the right, is a slight eminence, planted with trees and provided with seats, from whence there is a lovely view of the Neckar as far as Ziegelhausen. Nearly opposite, lies the picturesque Stift Neuburg, of which we shall speak by and bye. At this spot the river resembles a lake, and the whole landscape reminds us of Switzerland. There is another very beautiful view at the end of this road, just above the Castle.

There are some equally beautiful walks on the opposite side of the river. Starting from the Bridge and proceeding down the river, past a row of handsome villas, we arrive first at

Neuenheim,

a place of great antiquity, being mentioned in documents as early as the year 765. From excavations made here, it is evident that the place was once inhabited by the Ro-

mans. Just at the corner, where the road, leaving the Neckar, bears away to the right, the remains of a Roman bath were found, whilst digging for the fountations of a house. At the extremity of the village, and to the left of the road, stands an old house with a high gable-roof, in which, 1518, Luther passed the night, on his journey to Worms.

Within may be seen the dates, 1585 and 1581, which refer to repairs done to the building. This house belongs to the enclosed farm near at hand called the Mönchhof. The visitor who approches Heidelberg by the Bergstrasse and passes through Neuenheim, is startled on turning the corner, at beholding, as though by the stroke of a magician's wand, town and castle stretched out before him. Those who arrive by rail, lose this agreeable surprise. Following the road from Neuenheim, which winds along the foot of the gradually sloping hills, through a plain resembling a garden, we arrive in a quarter of an hour at

Handschochsheim,

which is likewise one of the oldest inhabited places about here, and which was already known at the time of Charlemagne. In the Thirty Years' War, Tilly fixed his headquarters here, and in 1689 it was burnt to the ground. The noble house of Handschuchsheim had its seat here for upwards of 500 years. Its last scion, John of Handschuchsheim, was stabbed in a duel by the knight, Frederick of Hirschhorn, on the market-place of Heidelb  rg, 1600. The ruins of the ancient castle of H. are still standing. A lofty portal leads into the courtyard: the castle itself was surrounded by a moat, and is said to have formerly been the seat of the Holy Vehm tribunal. In the year 1777 it was observed that one of the walls, on being struck, returned a hollow sound. On breaking it open, a niche was discovered, in which stood a knight in complete armour, probably a prisoner of war, who, in conformity with the barbarous practices of ancient times, had been walled up alive! On exposure to the air, the skeleton fell to dust. The helmet bore traces of having been gilt, and was dinted from sword-cuts. The open niche may still

be seen in a small apartment to the left, on entering the castle gate. In 1795, on the fields between Handschuchsheim and Dossenheim, a battle was fought between the French and Austrians, in which the latter gained the victory. The field of battle extended from the hills as far as the Neckar; the heights above Handschuchsheim, were occupied by Tyrolese sharpshooters.

The church contains the monuments of the ancient knights of Handschuchsheim: one of which bears the date 1309.

Let us now return to Neuenheim, and ascending the hill by the road leading to the left, gain the

Philosophenweg.

Whence may be enjoyed charming views of the town of H. and the surrounding country. In the distance are perceived many towns and villages, and the spire of the Cathedral at Speyer is distinctly visible. Traversing the slope of the Heiligenberg and keeping parallel to the river, we reach the valley of the Hirschgasse, a spot that has obtained some notoriety on account of its being the rendezvous of the students, for fighting duels. The carriage-road from the Bridge, up the river, leads past the Hirschgasse to the Haarlass, a large tan-yard, the buildings of which formerly belonged to the Convent of Neuburg, and where, it is said the nuns that were about to enter the convent, were obliged to submit to having their hair cut off.

A short distance beyond the tan-yard, charmingly situated on an eminence to the left stands the

Stift Neuburg,

in ancient times a castle, but transformed by the Frankish noble, Anselm, 1135, into a convent of Benedictines, and called the Neuburg. Conrad of Hohenstaufen, Count Palatine of the Rhine, changed it into a convent for noble virgins, 1195, and appointed his daughter Kunigunde first abbess. The last abbess was the Electress Palatine, Brigitte, sister to the elector Frederick III. The convent was suppressed by Otto Heinrich, who permitted the domain

to be cultivated by a tenant. In 1621, it received a garrison, and was stormed by the Bavarians without success. In 1680, Charles Ludwig again raised it to a convent for young ladies of rank. In 1709, the Elector John William made it over to the Jesuits. After the suppression of that order, it was managed for the benefit of the catholic Seminary School of Heidelberg, and passed at last into private hands. The former possessor, Councillor Schlosser of Frankfort, did much to improve it, and added to the estate by purchasing the adjoining lands.

At the foot of the hill, lies the mill (Stiftsmühle), attached to which is a garden. This is a pleasant retreat in summer. Light refreshments may be had. Following the course of the river, we soon reach the village of

Ziegelhausen,

the inhabitants of which, support themselves for the most part by laundry, bleaching and stone-breaking. The Eagle Inn (Adler), with a garden running down to the Neckar is much frequented by excursionists from Heidelberg. In the valley stretching to the north, through which flows the Steinbach, formerly stood a royal pleasure-house, called the Fürstenhaus. Here there were trout preserves. This valley, enlivened with mills and cottages, is pretty in the extreme, and well worth a visit. Ascending it, we arrive in a quarter of an hour at the Petersthal, where there is a chapel, dedicated to St. Peter. In his chronicle, printed 1750, Kayser relates, that this spot was the favourite resort of pedestrians from Heidelberg during the last century. It is a beautiful walk, especially in the evening, up through the vineyards just above the Haarlass, and then, striking the path to the left, through the woods past the Engelswiese or Angels' Meadow, back to Heidelberg. At different points in this path, the tourist catches delightful glimpses of the Neckarthal, castle and town. Farther on, we reach the valley of the Hirschgasse, where we may descend into the high road, or continuing straight on, again come out into the Philosophenweg.

The Heiligenberg.

Lies on the right bank of the Neckar, opposite Heidelberg, from whence, however, only its southern slope is visible. Its height is 1300 feet above the level of the sea, and it is of sandstone formation. The quarry below the Philosophenweg furnished the stone for the building of Mannheim Castle. In the time of the Romans this mountain was called Mons Pirus. On the highest summit, where the ruined convent now stands, there was formerly a Roman castle, and on the height to the front and which is visible from the town, stood a temple to Mercury, as is proved by an altar-stone found here. After the expulsion of the Romans, the Alemanni erected fortifications on the mountain, and enclosed the upper part with a rampart of stone. During the supremacy of the Franks, some anchorites took up their abode on the mountain, which at that time bore the name of Abrahamsberg. In 882, King Ludwig the Younger bestowed it upon the sisterhood of Lorsch, who built a church and convent upon it, dedicated to St. Michael. Upon the height to the front also, a church and convent to St. Stephan were built, 1103, by the abbot, Anselmus von Lorsch. In 1068, an abbot of Hirsau, whom his seditious monks had expelled, took refuge in the convent of St. Michael. Here he lived many years, and was known throughout the country for his piety and benevolence. A miraculous power in the healing of diseases was ascribed to him. After his death, he was honoured as a saint, and pilgrimages were made to his tomb. The childish superstition of those times, saw at night a halo shine above the spot where he lay buried. From the time of his death, the mountain received the name of the Heiligenberg.

A remarkable proof of the excesses to which the confusion of religious notions may lead, was afforded by those enthusiasts, who, at the inducement of the recluse, Rainer of Perugia, had formed themselves into a brotherhood, and who, not contented with the means of salvation prescribed by the Catholic Church, felt, that the favour of Heaven must be extorted by the practice of extraordinary self-tortures and flagellations. These fanatics went from country

to country, headed by priests, and bearing crosses and banners. They made many converts, old and young, rich and poor of both sexes. On arrising at a town, they halted in the streets or public places, bared their breasts and backs, and scourged themselves in a fearful manner with whips armed with sharp iron points. They then called upon the people to do penance, and collected alms. This sect received the name of Geissler, or Flagellanten. In the time of the elector Rudolph 1349. a large body of them arrived at Heidelberg. They wore black garments; on the back and breast was a white cross; in one hand they held a crucifix, in the other a scourge. Having marched in procession through the streets, they scourged themselves, and went from house to house collecting alms, exhorting everyone to do penance. Many of the inhabitants of Heidelberg suffered themselves to be deluded, and joined the strange procession.

From the town they withdrew to the Heiligenberg, where they encamped, for several days, and whence they repeatedly made processions into the town and neighbouring villages. The indecency of these public exposures, their constant wandering about, and the large sums they managed to extort in the shape of alms, gave rise to great scandal. The University discerned the evil consequences of this perverted manner of doing service to God, and petitioned the elector Rudolph and other princes that the Geissler might be sent away. Hereupon they had to quit Heidelberg, and were conducted over the frontier.

In the course of time, churches and convents had arisen in the town itself, in consequence of which, St. Michael's and St. Stephens on the Heiligenberg fell into neglect. The Benedictine monks did indeed continue to hold regular divine service there, but they found it impossible to restore the mother-church of Lorsch, which from the year 1504 to 1550 had fallen into complete decay. To add to their distress, applications for admission to the order ceased, and at length, about the year 1553, at a time when a fearful pestilence had spread through all Germany and was raging with especial violence in the surrounding country, the last monks quitted the Heiligenberg, never to return, and the height again became solitary and deserted.

Shortly afterwards, in the year 1556, Otto Heinrich introduced the Reformation into the Palatinate. Pictures were removed from churches and convents, and the number of altars was diminished. The same fate befell St. Michael's and St. Stephan's. Both were from this time abandoned. Only on St. Michael's Day, a procession was made up to the church, and a mass read.

In the year 1633, when the unhappy Pfalz was suffering all the horrors of war in the shape of fire, murder and robbery by the lawless hordes of Tilly and Spinola, the Bavarians, who were then in possession of Heidelberg, threw up intrenchments on the Heiligenberg and adjacent heights, in order to defend themselves against the Swedes, who were advancing along the Bergstrasse. For this purpose they made use of the stones of the convent buildings, which were pulled down without mercy. In the empty churches, the soldiers encamped; on the 8th of May, the Swedes made themselves masters of the heights, and compelled the Bavarians to abandon their position, who, before they retired, set fire to the rest of the buildings. What remained standing, has either been annihilated by the tooth of time, or has been wantonly destroyed, so that now nothing is left of the grand old edifice, but a weather-beaten ruin; a portion of the wall having fallen in only a few years back, and the ruins still lying scattered in the wood around. On the peak nearest Heidelberg, likewise, a few fragments of wall, still continue to defy the ravages of time and weather. Here too is the so called Heidenloch, a deep vault roofed with freestone, and having only one narrow aperture above. This vault is said to have belonged to the ancient Roman temple and it is supposed, that in it, the oracles of their divinities were pronounced. It may also have served as a cellar or cistern for the convent. Besides Roman remains, the key-stone of an arch adorned with the head of the Saviour, together with the tomb-stone of one of the friars, were found here. Thick bushes and tall trees now cover the site, where once citizens of the nation that ruled the world had raised a gay temple on the sunny height. The image of Mercury has long since crumbled into dust and, reared upon these ruins of a thousand years, the Christian temple, in which

generations that have long passed away, paid worship to their God, has in turn mouldered to decay. The songs of adoration are hushed, and the chirping of the birds or the stroke of the axe, are the only sounds that break the solemn stillness of the woods.

Excursions.

Besides the lovely Neckarthal and the beautifully wooded heights of the Odenwald, the plains of the Rhine and Neckar, extending like a luxurious fruit-garden beyond the opening of the valley, there are many places of interest in the immediate vicinity of Heidelberg, that will well repay the trouble of a visit. Let us begin with the Bergstrasse. Passing through Neuenheim and Handschuchsheim, which have already been mentioned, we arrive at

Dossenheim,

pleasantly situated on the mountain slope, a little to the right of the high road, and containing about 1500 inhabitants. It was formerly in the possession of the ancient family of Schauenburg, of whose castle, which lay above Dossenheim and towards Schriesheim, only a few ruins are still visible. It may be reached by a path through the vineyards; and the magnificent view from this point will well repay the fatigue, of the ascent. So early as the twelfth century, the Counts of Schauenburg were very powerful. They became extinct in 1281, and the castle passed over by purchase to the Archbishoprie of Mayence. In 1460, Frederick the Victorious, having quarrelled with the Archbishop, the army of the Palatinate, under the command of the warden of Heidelberg, attacked and took Dossenheim, and burnt it to the ground. Frederick himself headed the attack on the castle of Schauenburg, which was taken, and at his command, levelled to the ground. Some idea of the extent and solidity of this fortress may be gathered from the fact, that the demolition of the towers and walls, occupied seven

weeks. Forty tuns of wine and seventy waggon-loads of flour, fell into the hands of the victors. The stones of the castle went to build the steeple of Dossenheim Church, on the west side of which is a slab bearing the inscription »Anno 1460 cecidit Schauenburg.« The porphyry quarries near Dossenheim, which furnish an excellent material for road-making, are a source of great profit to the place.

Continuing onward beyond Dossenheim, we arrive in an hour at.

Schriesheim,

passing on the road a number of remarkable masses of porphyry, conical in shape. While yet at a distance, we perceive the castle of Strahlenburg, perched on the top of a steep mountain, above Schriesheim. The town itself has 2800 inhabitants, and lies at the entrance of a beautifull valley, shut in on the right by the Oelberg, and on the left by the Branigberg. Its origin is lost in the darkness of antiquity, but mention is made of it in documents as early as the eighth century, and the finding of numerous relics, prove it to have been inhabited at the time of the Romans. The castle of Strahlenburg, the founder of which is unknown, was already standing in the year 1259, and belonged to a line of knights to whom it gave its name. In 1470, both Schriesheim and the castle were the property of Ludwig the Black, Count Palatine, who was at feud with his cousin Frederick the Victorious. The latter attacked and took the castle, which he destroyed. Sixteen of the prisoners, who had broken their oaths of fealty to him, he caused to be drowned.

The Oelberg, in the immediate vicinity, is well worth a visit. From its summit (1342 feet), the tourist enjoys a view surprisingly beautiful. The valley of Schriesheim moreover, offers a charming walk. It is traversed by the Kanzelbach, and contains a number of mills and paper factories.

Leaving Schriesheim to the right, we arrive in half an hour at

Ladenburg.

On the road between Schriesheim and Ladenburg, near Rosenhof, were found in 1766, the remains of a Roman bath, and close by, a catacomb with six steps leading down to it. To judge by the foundations, the buildings which once stood here, were of considerable extent, but everything has long since been choked up with rubbish, and fragments of bricks and pottery, picked up in the fields around are the only traces now left of the Roman settlement.

Ladenburg has a population of 2500. It is one of the oldest places about here, and was already of some importance, when Heidelberg was yet but a village consisting of a few fishermens' huts. In the time of the Romans, it was called Lupodunum, and the numerous coins, urns, weapons, &c. found in the vicinity, would seem to indicate their having remained here for a considerable period. Near Ladenburg, the Emperor Valentinian built a castle to repel the attacks of the Germans, and caused the Neckar — which formerly followed the Bergstrasse and fell into the Rhine at Trebur — to be diverted into its present channel. In the time of the Franks, Ladenburg was the capital of the Lobdengau. The town with its palace, was given by King Dagobert to the cathedral of Worms, after which, the Bishops of Worms held their court here. The period of its grandeur terminated with the religious dissensions produced by the Reformation. In the Thirty Years' War and in that of the Orleans Succession which followed, it was several times burnt and plundered. The church alone, called the Galluskirche, was spared by the French as having been founded by the Frankish kings. This church is well worth seeing, as also the family vault of the Sickingers, the Bishops' Palace, and the ancient Roman towers. Not far from Ladenburg, and towards Leutershausen is the Stahlbühel, upon which, in the time of the Frankish kings, justice was dispensed in the open air.

Between Schriesheim and Weinheim lie the villages of Grossachsen and Lützelsachsen. These owe their origin to the colonies of ancient Saxons, who settled here in the reign of Charlemagne. Already in early times mining was

practised in the neighbouring hills. This has recently been resumed, and with good success.

Weinheim,

lies spread out in the shape of a half-circle, at the foot of the rocky spur on which stands the ancient castle of Windeck. Its beautiful position in an exceedingly fertile country, together with the mildness and salubrity of the air, render Weinheim a delightful and favourite residence. It is much frequented by tourists from Heidelberg and Mannheim, particularly in spring, when the countless fruit-trees along the Bergstrasse are in full bloom.

Here too the Romans had planted a colony, as is evident by the remains of Roman aqueducts, coins, and stones bearing inscriptions, &c. The town afterwards belonged to the convent of Lorsch. In the year 1000, the emperor Otto III granted it the right of holding a public market, and Henry IV permitted the establishment of a mint here. In the fourteenth century, a new suburb was added. In the Thirty Years' War, and in that of the Orleans Succession, it shared the fate common to most of the adjacent towns and villages, and fell alternately into the hands of the Swedes, the Imperialists, and the French. In the year 1698, the elector John William, on his return from Düsseldorf, fixed his residence at Weinheim, the dismantled condition of Heidelberg Castle rendering it unfit for the abode of royalty.

In the course of the last few years it has increased both in size and population, and now numbers some 6000 inhabitants. The park belonging to the castle of the Counts von Waldner is worth a visit.

The ancient castle of Windeck is said to have been raised upon the ruins of a Roman fort. In the 12th century it belonged to the Abbey of Lorsch. In a sedition of the monks, who, with the assistance of the cloister vassals had driven out the abbot, the castle was destroyed, but was rebuilt by the Abbot Henry of Lorsch, 1165. The time of its final demolition is not known, but it is supposed to have taken place at the hands of the French, so late as the Orleans War. The height on which the castle stands

is 611 feet above the sea-level, and affords a magnificent prospect of the surrounding country.

When at Weinheim, the stranger should not neglect to make an excursion to the Valley of Birkenau (Birkenauerthal). The entrance to it was formerly closed by a gate known as the Neumaurerporte. The valley is watered by the river Weschnitz, which once formed the boundary between the Rheingau and Lobdengau. The scenery is beautiful in the extreme. Gigantic masses of rock, verdant meadows and picturesque mills meet the eye in pleasing alternation. Rich in beauties of the same nature is the Gorxheimerthal, which is watered by the Grundelbach. At the end of this valley near the village of Gorxheim to the left of the road, is a stone monument to the memory of the peasants who fell in action against the French. The valleys of Gorxheim and Birkenau are connected by a beautiful and well-frequented path through the woods.

A delightful walk from Heidelberg to Weinheim, is that through the Hirschgasse up to the Hohestrasse, which runs behind the Heiligenberg in a northerly direction across the ridges of the mountains to Altenbach, Flockenbach and Gorxheim, and thence through the Gorxheimer Thal, to Weinheim.

Inn. The Pfälzerhof, near the railway station. Accommodation good.

For further excursions about the Bergstrasse, the stranger is referred, to the work published by W. Leske. Darmstadt and entitled:

»Die malerischen und romantischen Stellen der Bergstrasse in ihrer Vorzeit und Gegenwart geschildert. By A. L. Grimm.«

Not less powerful attractions does the Neckertal offer to the tourist, presenting as it does scenery of the most charming and varied description. Excursions thither may be made over the mountains on either side, by the river, high-road or rail. The first station of importance on the new line from Heidelberg to Mosbach, is

Neckargemünd.

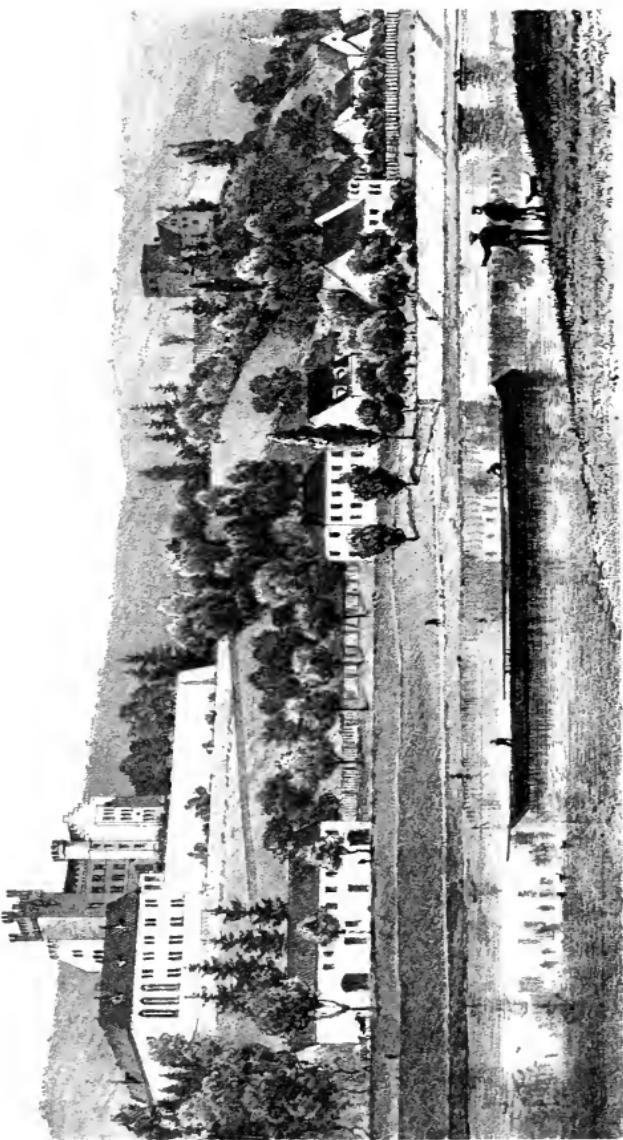
Already in the year 988, the emperor Otto granted Wildbann as far as Gemunden (where the Elsenz falls into the Neckar) to Hildebald, Bishop of Worms. In the 13th century it belonged to the lords of Dilsberg, and as early as 1302, it is mentioned as a town, in one of the documents of the emperor Albert. Neckargemünd itself, offers little that is worth seeing. It is a busy little town, numbering 2500 inhabitants. In the vicinity are the few remaining ruins of the castle of Reichenstein, which was an imperial fief. The place was stormed by Tilly in 1622, and had to share the miseries suffered by many other places at that period. From Neckargemünd we pass over a flying bridge to Kleingemünd, whence there is a good carriage-road to the small Hessian town of

Neckarsteinach

The church here is worth a visit, containing the monuments of the Landschaden of Steinach, among them, that of the knight Ulrich von Steinach, who acquired great renown in the Crusades. A hound, the picture of fidelity, lies crouched at his feet; on his right is a harp, and on the left a Saracen's head crowned. The circular inscription runs thus: »1360 in die Sancti michael's ulrichus lantschad miles.« Just outside the church, stand the monuments of an ancient knight, Bleikard von Steinach, and his wife, born at Helmstatt, with the date 1496. Other monuments of the Steinachs, bear the dates 1379, 1531, 1571, 1587 and 1592.

Good accommodation may be had at the Harfe Inn, where there is a beautiful garden looking out on the river. The chief points of attraction in the neighbourhood of Neckarsteinach are the four old castles, which the tourist should not go away without seeing. The ascent is by a good footpath, which brings us first to the

Mittelburg. This is the largest of the four castles. Over the entrance into the courtyard are the arms of the Metternich-Millenmarks. There is a beautiful view from the front court, and from the jut-windows of the halls above. The Mittelburg was probably built at the end of the 12th century, and after often changing hands, came into the



possession of the Landschaden of Steinach, from whom it passed to the family of Metternich-Millenmark.

In 1753, the last of that race met his death by falling from his horse as he was riding over the drawbridge. In 1803, the castle, together with Neckarsteinach, passed from the Bishops of Mayence, into the possession of Hesse-Darmstadt; the Grand Duke of Hesse conferred it on the Baron of Dorth, one of the heirs of the Metternich family. The present baron has, at great expense, rendered the castle once more habitable, and it now presents a perfect illustration of a mountain-fastness as it appeared in the Middle Ages. Strangers are kindly permitted to visit the apartments, &c. Leaving the Mittelburg, and passing through some pretty pleasure-grounds, we next reach the

Vorderburg, called also Landschadenburg from having been inhabited by the Landschaden of Steinach, prior to their removal to the Mittel- and Hinterburg. Above the gate, we perceive the arms of the Steinachs; a harp with the date 1568. The ruins of the private chapel and of the keep are still visible.

A short distance farther on is the Hinterburg, whence we obtain an uninterrupted view of the valleys of the Neckar and of Schönau, through the latter of which flows the Steinach. The Hinterburg formerly belonged to the Cathedral of Speyer. The time of its erection is unknown: it was however in 1341 already so old as to threaten falling in. In 1541, it passed over to the family of Steinach and in 1653, to that of Metternich. The latter becoming extinct, the Bishop of Speyer suppressed the fief, after which, in 1803, it fell to the Hessian government.

From the ruined masonry of the fortress, rises a solid square tower built of freestone and overrun with ivy. To the rear there was formerly a moat, cut deep into the rock; a drawbridge, large well, and, on the side facing the Neckar, double walls with watch-towers at the angles.

From the Hinterburg, a narrow path leads to the Schadeck or Swallow's Nest, a small castle apparently hewn out of the solid rock, and which would appear to be rather a freak of nature than the work of man. Of the two entrances, the southern was the principal. From the solid masonry, two watch-towers rise high into the air.

The castle is inconsiderable in extent: the courtyard being barely 12 paces across. Dates, arms, the donjon, the well and all the usual appurtenances of an old castle, are wanting. The first known occupier was Bligger, surnamed Landschad von Steinach: he lived between 1286 and 1300. Issuing from his rocky fastness, he rendered the whole surrounding country unsafe, plundering and murdering passing travellers. At length his lawless practices caused him to be outlawed by the emperor, after which he never ventured out, but died here 1300, and was buried in unconsecrated ground. His eldest son Ludwig of Steinach joined the Crusade, 1344. He greatly distinguished himself by his bravery, and in the year 1345, slew, at Smyrna, a king of the unbelievers with his own hand. His heroic conduct, wiped out the disgrace which his father had brought upon the family. The dignity of knighthood was restored to Ulrich and he was permitted to bear as his crest, a Saracen's head crowned, on his helmet. The male line of the Landschaden of Steinach became extinct, 1653. Thereupon Schadeck went to the Metternich family, who held it in fief of the Bishops of Mayence. The Metternichs becoming extinct, it reverted to the government of Hesse; remained however unoccupied, and by degrees fell to ruin.

Opposite Neckarsteinach and, perched on the summit of a steep mountain, is Dilsberg. About the year 1100, the Counts of Elsenzgau had their residence here. In 1395, it passed to the Palatinate and was elevated to a fortress. In 1622 Tilly attempted five times without success, to take the Dilsberg by storm. In 1633, it was taken by the Swedes, who however in 1635, were obliged to evacuate it to the Imperialists. In 1799, it was attacked by the French, but was so well defended by the peasants, aided by a few invalids quartered here, that the enemy again withdrew. The spot where those who fell were buried, is still called the Franzosenhügel. Subsequently it was used as a state-prison. Worth seeing is the castle-well, 400 feet in depth. Access may be obtained to some of the rooms of the castle, from the windows of which some splendid views may be obtained. At the Einhorn Inn the accommodation is of a homely kind, but everything is scrupulously clean.

Leaving Neckarsteinach, and passing through a pleasant valley abounding with meadows, and through which flows the Steinach, we arrive in somewhat less than an hour at Schönau. Burkard II, bishop of Worms, struck with the beauty of these lovely water-meadows, resolved on building a convent here, which was accordingly begun in 1135, and completed in 1141. It was occupied by Benedictines, and its founder expired, 1149, within its walls. The first of the Counts Palatine of the Rhine, Conrad of Hohenstaufen, together with his consort Irmengard, who resided in the old castle at Heidelberg, were interred in the cloister at Schönau. Conrad's monument is pointed out in the cellar of a clothweaver, on the site of the ancient church. The cloister was rich, and enjoyed many possessions, both on this side, and beyond the Rhine. It was the monks, who by constructing mills, laying out farms, and cutting canals, rendered the hitherto uninhabited valley, fruitful and prosperous. The Abbots of Schönau, of whom there were upwards of 50 in the course of 400 years, possessed great influence and authority. On the establishment of the Reformation, 1562, the convent was abandoned, and its property applied to the endowment of churches and schools. Many of the fugitives who had sought refuge from the fanaticism of the Duke of Alba in the Netherlands, settled here, and by their industry, raised Schönau to a thriving place of trade. At present, however, little remains of the prosperity of that period; of the burial-vaults of the Electors and Bishops, not a vestige is to be seen, if we except the ancient monument of Conrad of Hohenstaufen. The church was destroyed during the wars of the 10th. century, and its ruins have gradually disappeared.

The weaving of cloth was at one time a source of lucrative employment to the inhabitants of Schönau, and in the Steinach, a pearl-fishery was carried on. For a long course of years, however, poverty and demoralisation, which are prevalent in so many of the towns and villages of the Odenwald, and which have hitherto defied all efforts at amelioration, exist also here. Part of the inhabitants of Schönau find employment at the cloth manufactory of Messrs. Kolligs Brothers; the rest support themselves by bleaching, farming (which is however inconsiderable) and

by the exercise of various trades. The town numbers 1700 inhabitants. At the »Lion«, homely but good accommodation is to be had.

From Schönau there is an easy carriage road to Heidelberg, through the woods, first across the ridges, and then away along the mountain slope, down into the Neckarthal, which it strikes at Ziegelhausen. By this road Heidelberg may be reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

To active pedestrians we would recommend the following trips into the Neckarthal. They may either of them be made in a day.

I. Over the Gaiberg to Bammenthal, Wiesenbach, Dilsberg and Neckargemünd, and thence back to Heidelberg. The way may be shortened, if, on arriving at Bammenthal, the tourist strikes through the beautiful meadows to Neckargemünd, leaving Dilsberg out of the route.

II. From the Hohenstrasse (behind the Heiligenberg), through Wilhelmsfeld to Heiligkreuzsteinach, and back through the valley, over Altneudorf to Schönau and Neckarsteinach or Ziegelhausen. From Wilhelmsfeld, it is a beautiful walk through the lovely meadow-valleys to Schriessheim.

III. From Ziegelhausen to Schönau, Neckarsteinach, Dilsberg, Neckargemünd, and back to Heidelberg.

Generally speaking, there is good accommodation for travellers at all these places. Those unacquainted with the road should make use of a guide.

Schwetzingen

lies to the west of Heidelberg, in the plain. The distance is between five and six miles. There are two routes thither, that through the villages of Eppelheim and Plankstadt, and that by the Schwetzingen Road, which runs in a direct line from Heidelberg.

The country about Schwetzingen, was already at the beginning of the Christian era, the scene of sanguinary struggles between the Romans, ancient Germans, and Alemanni. Evidence of this was found in the numerous graves of warriors, which were discovered during the laying out of the gardens.

The town is of great antiquity. So early as the 13th. century, a castle was standing here, which had been built at an unknown period. The elector Frederick the Victorious had a garden here. Here too resided the consort of the elector Charles Ludwig, Luise von Degenfeld. When, in consequence of his disputes with the Reformers, the elector Charles Philip left Heidelberg in order to fix his residence at Mannheim, he remained at Schwetzingen until the castle at Mannheim had been got ready for his reception. But it was the elector Charles Theodore, who by planning the magnificent gardens, raised the place to a celebrity that still continues to attract thousands of strangers, even at the present day. The population of S. is at present about 2900.

Begun in 1742, under the direction of von Pigage, director of public works and gardens, the laying out of these noble pleasure-grounds, occupied nearly the whole period of Charles Theodore's administration, up to 1798. Up to the year 1771, sixty thousand florins were annually expended on the undertaking! This sum was subsequently reduced to forty-five thousand, and finally to twelve thousand. Notwithstanding this tremendous expenditure of time and money, the original plan has never been completely carried out.

The aspect presented by the gardens on entering through the castle gate is very striking. On either side of the entrance, extend the orangeries; to the right the theatre, and in the centre, backed by magnificent groups of trees and shrubs, the large fountain, throwing a broad jet to the height of over 40 feet. The principal figure represents Ariadne, mounted on a dolphin, and about it are placed four groups of children, mounted on swans and herons. In the gardens are many works of art. The principal are: The Stags seized by Hounds (Verschaffelt),

Galatea leaving the Bath, in Carrara marble, by Crecello. At her feet is a Triton, who is looking up at her with longing eyes; Pan with his Pipe, reposing on a lofty rock (Lamina).

Temple of Minerva (Crecello).

The colossal statues of the Rhine and Danube, which are on the lake.

Temple of Apollo (Pigage). The statue of Apollo is by Verschaffelt. The god is here represented playing the lyre with the left hand, an arrangement to which the sculptor is said to have been compelled to resort, by the peculiar form of the block of marble. He excused the inconsistency by saying, that surely for a god nothing was impossible, and that therefore playing the lyre with the left hand must be both possible and easy. From an urn, on which repose two Naiads of exquisite design, the water pours down from step to step into a conchoidal reservoir. Before the temple are six sphinxes, for the countenances of which the ladies of Charles Theodore's court are said to have served as models.

Hunting the Wild Boar. A lead cast, by Bonchardon. Near the Temple of Apollo.

Bachus on the Goat. By Link. Beneath are two children playing.

The Bath-House contains several rooms, adorned with fine sculptures and plaster-casts. Built between 1769 and 1777, by von Pigage.

The Birds with the Owl. In the centre of the basin an owl is striving to ward off the jets of water with which the birds from above are besprinkling her.

The Mosque is the work of von Pigage, and is a fac-simile of one of the principal mosques of Constantinople. It has a vestibule, surrounded by a colonnade, two priests' houses, and two slender minarets 140 feet in height. Above the principal building, are a dome and cupola. From the minarets, there is a fine view of the surrounding country, and the stranger should not forget to read the sage maxims from the Koran, written over the entrances and inside the mosque, in German and Arabic.

The Ruins of the Temple of Hermes. Built by von Pigage, 1784.

Ruins of the Roman Water-Castle. By v. Pigage.

The Obelisk, erected 1777, on the spot where remains of Roman and German warriors who had fallen in battle, were found.

The finest part of the gardens is the lake, surrounded with trees and shrubs, disposed in fantastic groups. In summer, the shady paths, arched over with the foliage of

the lofty trees, form the most delightful promenades, rendering almost superfluous the many vases, busts, and statues with which they are adorned.

Whit-Monday is a general holiday for Schwetzingen, and people flock thither from far and near. A fair, shows, and the like, add to the general enjoyment, and the gardens are crowded with promenaders.

Inns. The Erbprinz and the Hirsch. Charges are moderate, and accommodation good.

NB. A complete guide to the gardens (in German) may be had at the entrance, price 15 kr.

Mannheim

may be reached from Heidelberg either by road or rail. Taking the rail, we pass on the route, the station of Friedrichsfeld, the scene of a great victory gained by Frederick the Victorious. The circumstances were as follows: In consequence of the papal ban issued against Frederick I, elector of the Palatinate, Charles, Margrave of Baden, Ulrich of Würtemberg, and George, Bishop of Metz, considering themselves released from their oaths of allegiance to that prince, collected a body of troops, and laying waste the fields and villages with fire and sword as they went along, appeared on the 30th. June, 1462, between Schwetzingen and Seckenheim (the site of the present Friedrichsfeld) at the head of 800 horsemen and a numerous body of infantry. They believed Frederick to be at a distance, and ignorant of their movements. The elector had however heard of their approach, and riding secretly in the night from the fortress of Heidelsheim, where he was staying, to Heidelberg, he collected all the soldiers, armed peasants, and citizens that he could find, so that by break of day he had mustered two thousand foot and eight hundred horse. With this force he immediately marched against the enemy. On the way, he was joined by the Bishop of Mayence, and other noblemen with their troops. The heads of almost every noble family in the Palatinate were with him. Courage and enthusiasm animated his ranks, and their ardour was still increased by the stirring address which the gallant prince had the art to make to them before

leading them into action. The battle began at about mid-day. The enemy, who had the Rhine and Neckar in his rear, could not think of a retreat, and fought desperately: the elector himself had a horse slain under him. At length victory declared in favour of Frederick. Nearly the whole of the hostile army, with all the leaders, princes and nobles fell into his hands, and were conveyed prisoners to Heidelberg. On the spot where he had gained the victory, Frederick caused a simple cross to be erected, which however no longer exists. Two hundred and twenty years after the battle, a body of French emigrants, Calvinists, built the present village on the site of the battle-field, and gave it the name of Fredericksfeld.

The road from Heidelberg to Mannheim, runs almost parallel to the Neckar. It passes through Wieblingen, a wealthy and flourishing village, with large mill, nail factory and pleasant country-seats; Edingen, also a large village, with a fine garden on the banks of the Neckar, attached to the brewery belonging to Count Oberndorf and which is much visited on account of the fine view of the river and of the mountain-chain called the Bergstrasse; and lastly, Seckenheim, a large place, distinguished for the wealth of its inhabitants and the cheerful and cleanly appearance of the houses and streets.

Mannheim.

So far back as the seventh century there stood on the site of the present town, a village called Manninheim, and near it an ancient castle, of which every trace has long since disappeared. The elector Frederick V raised Mannheim to a town, and caused it to be surrounded with fortifications. In the Orleans War, the French bombarded it during three days, and destroyed it completely. Soon after, the town was rebuilt in the present regular form with broad straight streets, all of which intersect each other at right angles. In 1720 the elector Charles William transferred his residence from Heidelberg to Mannheim, and built the spacious and magnificent palace, which was completed in 1729. Mannheim continued at the height of its splendour as the residence of the elector and his court

until 1778, when Charles Thodore removed to Munich. In 1794 during the War of the Revolution, the town was occupied by the French and in November 1795, the Austrians bombarded it for the space of ten days. The fortifications have since been demolished and the ditches filled up. At present Mannheim enjoys a flourishing trade, which has been considerably increased since the construction of the commodious free port, the opening of the railway &c.

Mannheim is divided into 100 squares, containing 1600 houses, and has a population of 26,000, exclusive of the garrison. Worth visiting are: The Palace, which is one of the largest in Germany. Part of it was burnt down during the bombardment of 1775, and has not been restored. The west wing was formerly occupied by Stephanie, duchess dowager of Baden. The palace contains a picture-gallery, a collection of antiquities, and a cabinet of natural curiosities. The Art Union holds its sittings here.

The Theatre, occupying of itself the whole of one of the squares, was enlarged and the interior completely re-decorated, 1853—1855, so that its stage may now rank with the largest in Germany. Before it are the bronze statues of Schiller, Dalberg and Iffland.

Churches. The Church of the Jesuits, the steeples and dome of which, render the town visible from a great distance, was built 1733—1756. Church of St. Sebastian on the Market-place. Trinity Church. The Hospital Church, built 1788.

The Bazar, surrounded with arcades, beneath which are numerous shops, was built 1730. Before it stands a bronze fountain with marble basin, erected in the time of the elector John William, though not supplied with water.

The Port was constructed from the plans of Hübsch, Inspector of Public Works. The warehouses are capable of stowing upwards of 12,000 tons of merchandise.

The Observatory. The Suspension Bridge, over the Neckar built 1845. The Town Hall.

The Grand Ducal Garden, behind the Palace, terminates to the west in a fine promenade along the banks of the Rhine. The new and magnificent Railway Bridge over the Rhine, and which is now also thrown open for public traffic. From it there is an interesting view of the

broad expanse of the river, animated with numerous steam- and sailing-vessels.

Among the favourite places of resort with the people of Mannheim are: The Rheinlust, a tavern with garden and bathing-establishment attached, beautifully situated on the Rhine, and affording a fine view of the bridge and river; »Bundschuh's Beer Cellar«, with fine gardens attached, and otherwise known as the »Lion Cellar«, from the figures of two lions at the entrance: The Mühlhaus-schlösschen.

Hotels. The Pfälzer Hof, Europäischer Hof, Deutscher Hof, Russischer Hof.

We have now described those places, and pointed out those routes, which, owing either to their historical interest or the natural beauties they present, deserve perhaps to be visited first. But he who has the opportunity of spending some considerable time at Heidelberg, should not confine his rambles to the broad and well-beaten tracks: let him without hesitation, strike into a path diverging from the high road, be it in the plain or on the hills, across fields and meadows, through the vineyards or in the depths of the forest — everywhere he will come upon spots in which the scenery exhibits itself to the beholder in new and varied charms.

Droschky Tarif.

I. From the Station into the town, as far as the houses in the Mannheimer Strasse, or vice versa, the fare is, for 1 or 2 persons, each 12 kr.; for 3 or 4 persons, each 9 kr. and the same for all journeys within the town, which do not last a quarter of an hour. For the night trains the fares are doubled.

II. No charge is made for luggage which may be carried in the hand. Heavy luggage, as boxes, trunks, &c. is charged for at the rate of 6 kr. each parcel. Children under six years of age are not reckoned. On crossing the Bridge, the hirer of the droschky pays the toll each way.

III. For conveyance to and from balls, the theatre, or concerts, the fare in 30 kr., irrespective of the number of persons.

Fares from Heidelberg

(Return Journey and usual Halt included.)

	fl. kr.
Castle	2 —
Wolfsbrunnen and back, by the high road	2 —
Wolfsbrunnen and Castle	3 —
Castle and Molkenkur	3 30
Castle, Molkenkur and Wolfsbrunnen	4 30
Castle, Molkenkur and Riesensteine	4 —
Castle, Molkenkur, Königstuhl and Wolfsbrunnen (2 persons)	8 30
The same (more than 2 persons)	10 —
Castle, Molkenkur and Speyererhof	5 —
Königstuhl (2 persons)	6 30
The same (more than 2 persons)	8 —
The Terrace above the Riesensteine (Kanzel)	2 30
Speyererhof	3 30
Philosophenweg, as far as the Hirschgasse	3 —
Schwetzingen for the whole day	5 30
" for half the day	4 —
" (returning immediately)	3 —
Neckargemünd for the whole day	5 —
" half the day	3 30
" (returning immediately)	2 30

Neckarsteinach (back by the Wolfsbrunnen or Castle)	6	—
" for the whole day	6	—
" for half the day	4	—
" (when the droschky is immediately sent back empty)	3	30

NB. The hirer of the vehicle also pays the ferry over the Neckar.

All other fares are reckoned according to time, at the following rates:

$\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 1 or 2 Pers. 18 kr.	3 or 4 Pers. 24 kr.
$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 or 2 Pers. 36 kr.	3 or 4 Pers. 48 kr.
$\frac{3}{4}$ hr. 1 or 2 Pers. 48 kr.	3 or 4 Pers. 1 fl.
1 hr. 1 or 2 Pers. 1 fl.	3 or 4 Pers. 1 fl. 12 kr.

IV. The driver is bound, on being engaged, to start without delay, and is not to remain on the droschky-stand, after being once ordered.

V. The driver is not permitted to ask for a gratuity, and must if requested give the time, both on taking up and setting down a fare.

VI. Complaints are to be made at the Police-Office, opposite the Karlsplatz.

Regulations for Cicerones.

	fl. kr.
The Whole Day in the Town	1 20
Half the Day in the Town	— 40
One hour	— 20
Two hours and upwards	— 40
To the Castle	— 48
To the Castle and Wolfsbrunnen	1 20
To the Castle and Molkenkur	1 20
To the Königstuhl, for half the Day	1 45
To the Heiligenberg, for half the Day	1 45
The whole day out of the Town	2 20

NB. Every authorized guide has with him his license, together with a copy of the regulations.

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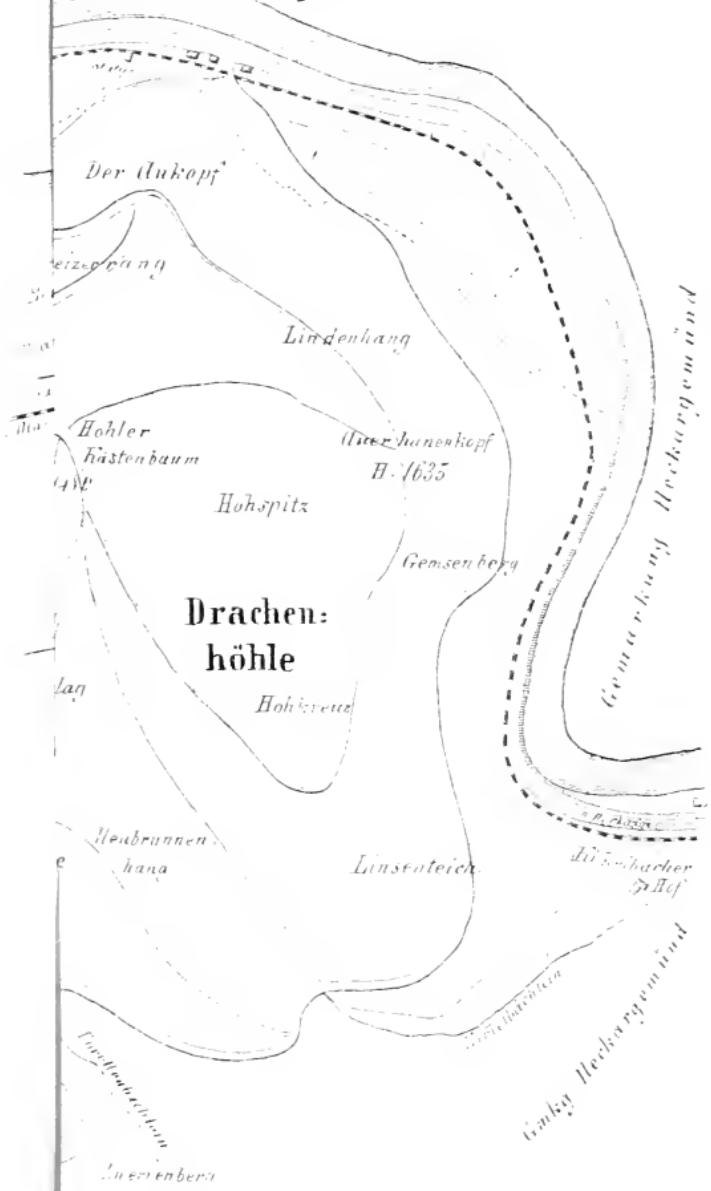
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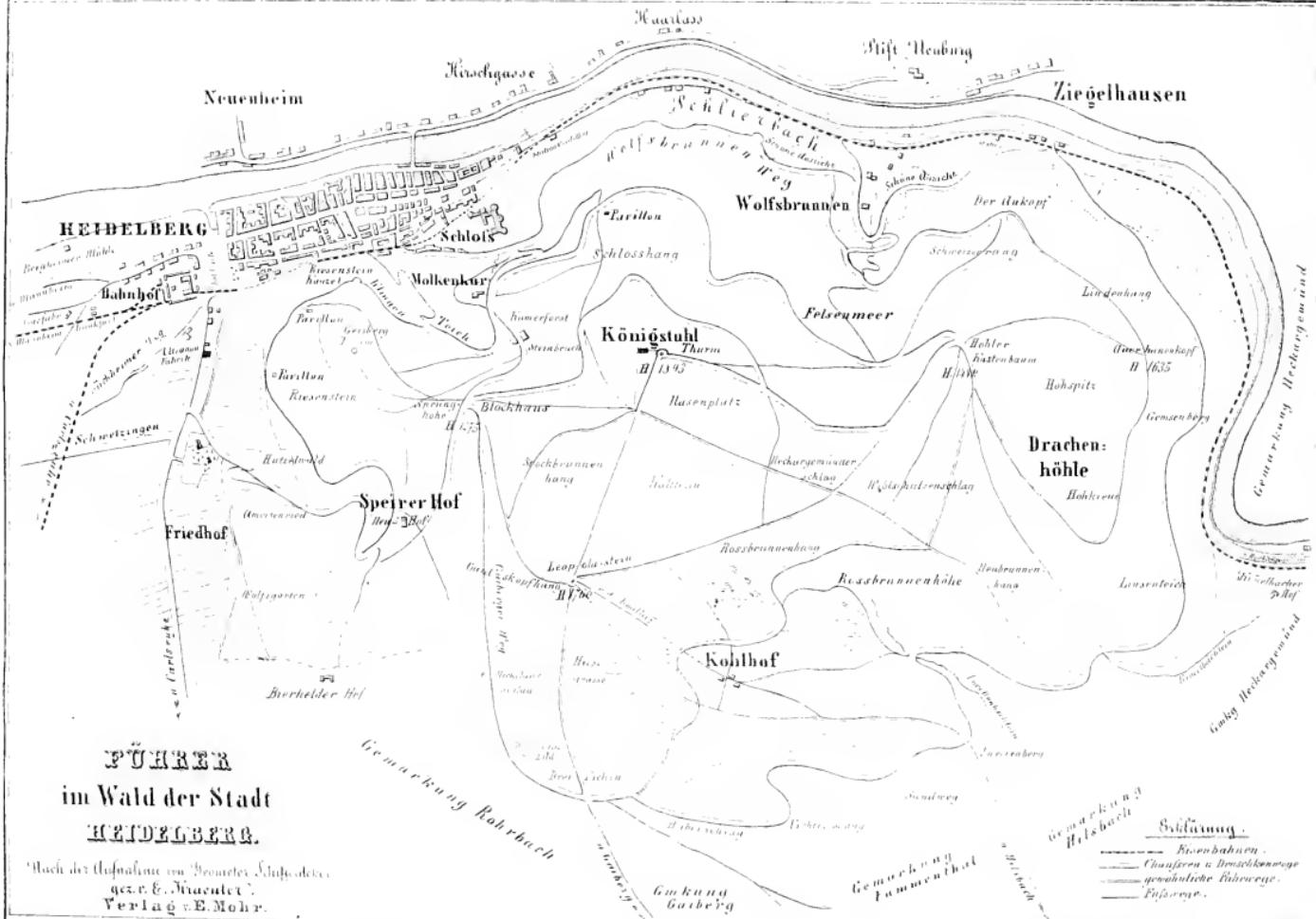
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